

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

## The Week.

THE Dublin murders formed the subject of many sermons on Sunday, and furnished materials for many startling conclusions. The Rev. James King, who gave a sketch of Irish history, from the fourth century, in a Methodist church, said "he knew that in every Irish town where British soldiers were quartered, there was a premium set on lechery." The report of this may be imperfect, but to give the observation value or pertinence it ought to be accompanied by an explanation where the premium comes from. If furnished by the British Government out of the revenue, nothing can be more dastardly. Moreover, Mr. King, in trying to account for "the coarse features and quarrelsomeness of the Irish immigrants," proposes an experiment which is clearly impracticable when he says, "Take our most cultured people, New England for instance, and oppress them for eight centuries, and they would have worse-looking faces than the Irish!" It may be so, but to give the suggestion practical value, a shorter period of oppression ought to suffice. We think the beauty could be taken out of an average New England face by even twenty years of oppression. The Rev. Dr. Newman, the noted Stalwart, also discoursed on this subject, but he simply pointed out that assassination as a remedy for political and social wrongs is a failure. Dr. Talmage, however, acquitted Irishmen of the deed, and laid it to the charge of "Desperation and Nihilism," and declared that Nihilism "would cut the throat of every decent man or woman on the planet," but fixed \$25,000 as the proper amount of the reward for the detection of the Irish assassins. All above this amount would, he said, constitute "a premium on perjury." The Rev. James O'Connell, at the Masonic Temple, made the assertion that "cold-blooded assassination was not in accordance with Irish ideas," and that he "had never heard or read of an Irishman stealing up behind his victim and stabbing him in the back." Mr. O'Connell, if this be true, cannot be a newspaper reader. Cold-blooded assassination may not be in accordance with "Irish ideas" of what is right, but unhappily it appears to accord fully with a great many Irish ideas of what is expedient, and has played a more prominent part in recent Irish history than in that of any country in the world. It may be more discreditable to steal up behind a man's back with a knife than to lie in wait for him behind a hedge with a rifle, but the distinction is one for which few men who were going to be murdered would care a straw.

The annual argument on the subject of the disposition of the money paid by Great Britain under the Geneva Award began on Thursday in the House. The bill reported by the majority of the Judiciary Committee was a measure framed in the interest of all the claimants other than the insurance companies, and, as was to be expected, it was passed on the fol-

lowing day. The matter now goes to the Senate, where the insurance companies have a better chance. But there is little probability of any bill getting through both Houses and becoming law. This latest proposed scheme of distribution furnishes a glaring instance of the incapacity of Congressional committees to deal with claims against the Government in a satisfactory manner. The provision which it makes for the payment of claims for the destruction of vessels by the "exculpated cruisers" is simply a piece of spoliation. An "exculpated" cruiser means any one of the Rebel war cruisers for the acts of which England was decided by the tribunal at Geneva *not* to be liable to our Government. What we submitted to the tribunal was, the decision of the damages which England should pay us for injuries inflicted upon our commerce by Rebel vessels which were negligently allowed to escape from its ports. Consequently, the very first question the court had to decide was, what vessels had been allowed to get out in this way. It decided that the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Shenandoah* were the only cruisers for whose acts England could be held responsible. As to a number of others it exonerated England altogether, and these became known as the "exculpated" cruisers. The money was awarded for the acts done by the three ships we have mentioned.

Now, there is no dispute whatever about these facts. The "war-premium" claimants have invented a mysterious argument that the "war-premium" claims were recognized in some occult way by the payment of the Award in a "lump sum"; and all the opponents of the insurance companies contend that their receipt of war rates is an argument against paying them any of the fund. In other words, with regard to these classes of claims, there has been from the first some show of reasoning *pro* and *con*. But there never has been any pretence of a reason for the payment of the "exculpated cruiser" claims. No legal or moral argument has been advanced in support of them, for the simple reason that there is nothing to be said, the very term used to describe them showing that they have no standing of any kind. They are confessedly illegal claims, having been determined by the Court to which they were submitted to have no validity. The money which, if the present bill were passed, would be used to pay them, belongs either to the insurance companies, to the war-premium claimants, to the United States, or to Great Britain. That the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives should year after year recommend the payment of claims which every single member of it knows to be illegal, is about as striking an illustration of the irresponsible way in which the decisions of legislative committees are reached as could be had. The reason why the Committee recommends the payment of claims ruled out of court really is *because* they were ruled out of court.

The foreign exchanges so ruled during the week that it was necessary to export about

\$3,600,000 more specie, of which about \$3,000,000 was gold; and shipments of at least as much more have been engaged. Our merchandise imports continue much in excess of our merchandise exports; accordingly, either specie or securities have to make up the balance, and Europe is not freely taking the latter, although late in the week it was announced that one loan of \$5,000,000 had been negotiated in London for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad on its six per cent. trust mortgage bonds. The drafts against the loan are to be made in instalments, so that its effect on current operations was not large. Aside from the balance due on the excess of merchandise imports over exports, a large amount of what are known as loan bills are maturing, and a part of the gold shipments have been on this account. The gold going to London is expected, through its influence on the market there, to increase, in due time, the demand for American securities, particularly if our harvests prove as good as they now promise. Thus far the loss of the \$17,000,000 of gold shipped since January 1 has had no influence on the rates for loans in this market; it has simply checked the rising tendency of the surplus reserve of the New York banks; this surplus having last week been still above \$8,000,000. The time when the loss of this gold will be felt, if at all, will be next autumn, but before then the European demand for American securities, or the trade exchanges, by reason of the outcome of the growing crops here and in Europe, may have changed the whole situation. At the Stock Exchange it was the dulllest week of the year for speculation. General trade was rather quiet during the week. In the iron industries considerable depression is reported. Railroad traffic east of Chicago was only moderate in volume; west of that point it was large on account of the business in connection with the immigration movement, which continues to be unprecedented. The crop prospects remain excellent, the heavy rains of the week having done more good than harm.

Mr. R. P. Flower's observations in the House of Representatives, as to the necessity of passing a Refunding Bill as an adjunct to the Crapo Bank Bill, have considerable force, in view of the fact that the session is now so gorged with business that there is little chance of considering any new measure, which must needs run the gauntlet of both Senate and House. A Refunding Bill adequate to the emergency, and sufficient to cover the next three years, has passed the Senate, and can be passed by the House at any time under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Flower points out that bonds held as security for \$41,000,000 of circulating notes will be paid off by the first of August next, and that in the absence of a Refunding Bill the banks will not be able to replace the security, and must, therefore, retire the notes. This would be a very severe, if not disastrous, contraction of the currency, coming at the beginning of the crop-moving

season. A more comprehensive measure than the Refunding Bill will be needed soon, in order to deal with the currency and bank question, seeing that within a few years the bonds will all be paid off; but for the present the Refunding Bill now before the House, or some equivalent measure, seems to be requisite to meet the exigency pointed out by Mr. Flower.

A telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the "Western Miners' Bureau, representing twenty-two corporations and a capital of \$42,000,000, have passed a resolution favoring an increase in the amount of silver in the standard silver dollar, making it intrinsically worth one hundred cents." The Western Miners' Bureau is an organization which we never heard of before, and we infer that the \$42,000,000 of capital represented by it must consist largely of stationery and printers' ink. Nevertheless, their resolution is an approximation to common sense. It is, unfortunately, not practicable to make the silver dollars intrinsically worth 100 cents without recoinage every time the market value of silver changes. But for this difficulty, the resolution of the Western Miners' Bureau would be the embodiment of sound financial doctrine. If it could be put in force, there would be no objection to the free coinage of silver on the same terms as of gold. The action of the Bureau is nevertheless significant at the present time as showing that the owners of silver mines feel that the existing practice of the Government—expending \$2,000,000 per month in the purchase of bullion not wanted for any earthly purpose—is untenable, and cannot be long continued. But the Western Miners' Bureau will not be harmed if this resolution is objected to by Congress on the ground of insuperable mechanical difficulties, for if it could be carried into effect its net result would be to give them only the market price for their silver from day to day. This is what they obtain now.

It is reported that a resolution will be introduced in the Assembly requesting members of Congress from this State to vote for a bill to allow citizens of the United States to buy foreign-built ships and run them under the American flag, provided that this permission shall not extend to the coasting trade. The last Legislature did something practical for the revival of shipping when it passed the act to exempt vessels from taxation. The present Legislature might well give moral support to the revival by passing the proposed resolution. It is true that the regulation of ocean commerce is not within the jurisdiction of the State, but this consideration surely need not repress an expression of opinion on the part of the Assembly, which lately instructed the British Government as to the theory it should adopt in its proceedings against the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The city and State of New York are more directly interested in the free-ship question than any other part of the country, and the people will not be likely to make a point of order against a formal declaration of their views on this subject by their representatives at Albany.

The Attorney-General of the State has given an opinion which bids fair to ruin utterly the prospects of female suffrage in this State. In other words, he says the State Constitution confines the suffrage to males, and it cannot, therefore, be given to females without an amendment to the Constitution. Now, an amendment to the Constitution has to be passed by two successive Legislatures and then submitted to the people, and it is all but certain that no proposal to give women the ballot could survive such a process, within any period sufficiently near to be worth considering. The number of men who soberly and in the society of their own sex consider that the community would be benefited by having women vote is very small, and is certainly not growing, and the worst of it is that the deadliest silent and secret opposition to it comes from women themselves. As a general rule the women who influence men most do not want the suffrage for themselves, and do not wish other women to get it, so that the scheme would have no chance before the people. In the Legislature, where its advocates catch a small body of men with their judgments about women disturbed by absence from their wives and families, it might be possible to get a majority for one passage of the amendment, but few would face the final passage. In short, the prospects of the movement, whatever one may think of its merits, are gloomy.

Mr. Oscar Wilde delivered a lecture, on Thursday evening, on "Art Decoration," in which he gave a curious account of his reformatory aesthetic efforts in Leadville, where he has lately been laboring. In all his travels, he says, the only well-dressed men he has seen have been the Western miners. "Their wide-brimmed hats, which shaded their faces from the sun and protected them from the rain, and the cloak, which is by far the most beautiful piece of drapery ever invented, may well be dwelt on with admiration. Their high boots, too, were sensible and practical. They only wore what was comfortable and therefore beautiful. As I looked at them, I could not help thinking with regret of the time when these picturesque miners should have made their fortunes, and would go East to assume again all the abominations of modern fashionable attire." So concerned was he at this thought that he made some of them promise that when they come East, they will "still continue to wear their lovely costume." The account the poet gives of his reflections at Leadville brings out in an interesting way the difficulties with which the reformer has to contend. He says that when he thought that all the shining silver he saw coming from the mines was to be made into "ugly dollars," he became "sad." But this is just what makes the picturesque Western miner glad. What he is thinking about is the ratio of sixteen to one, and the good clothes he can get at a "dry-goods emporium" in Broadway, and the ugly "palatial residence" he will build in Fifth Avenue with his "ugly dollars." Still, if Mr. Wilde has taught even one miner to long to "live up" to his hat, boots, and cloak, his visit will not have been wasted.

The French journalists are getting into serious trouble over the term "snobisme," which has been adopted from the English, but has apparently somewhat changed its meaning in the transfer. M. Weiss wrote an article lately on the "Conservative Republic," in which he used "snobisme" as the equivalent of silly idleness, which is a clear perversion. As defined by Thackeray, snobism, or snobbery, was "mean admiration of mean things," and a snob was a person whose mind was filled with the importance of external social distinctions, and who sought to raise himself in the social scale by humbug and pretence. Busch gives an account of a discussion on the proper use of the term at the German headquarters during the siege of Paris, in which Bismarck took part, but in which it plainly appeared that he, too, though a good English scholar, had failed to grasp the true and original sense of the term. The party had, however, just been lunching off a *croustade* with mushrooms and a pheasant with sauerkraut, washed down with champagne, and were probably not, philologically considered, in good condition. The Chancellor, at all events, held that a snob was simply a self-satisfied simpleton, a narrow-minded person, or, in other words, that the word was merely the equivalent of the German "Philistine," which is clearly an error, though the definition comes very near that in most common use in this country. Here a snob is, in popular parlance, not so much a person like Thackeray's snob, who is dissatisfied with his own position and is trying to raise himself by low arts, as a person who thinks a good deal of his position, and shows it by giving himself airs. In fact, it may be said, that the snob in America looks down on others, while the English snob looks up to others, and tries whimperingly to climb up to where they are. Further west the term is applied to men particular about their dress, and there are regions where the habitual use of a pocket-handkerchief or tooth-brush would put a man in the snob category.

The crisis which has long been impending in Egypt seems at last to have arrived, and pretty much in the shape in which it has been expected ever since February of last year, when the garrison of Cairo compelled the Khedive to release certain officers who were being tried by court-martial. This surrender to the mutinous troops of course meant the transfer of his power to the Army. He has ever since had but the shadow of authority. In the following September Arabi Bey, the Colonel who had headed the outbreak in February, seized the command of the troops, and ordered the Khedive to dismiss the then Ministry, increase the strength and pay of the Army, and grant a Constitution. He conceded everything except the Constitution, and for this he substituted a Chamber of Notables, who were simply such persons from each district as the local functionaries were directed to send up. When the Chamber met, it drew up an organic law which handed over the control of the budget to a committee composed of members of the Chamber and of Ministers in equal numbers, but made no place whatever for the so-called European Control over the finances exercised by two representatives of France and Eng-



land respectively. These gentlemen protested, and their Governments warned the revolutionists not to go too far. More than this could hardly be done, however, because the Control was not established by treaty, but by a decree of the Khedive, and therefore foreign interference would not be justifiable until it appeared that the establishment of the new régime was actually disturbing the existing financial arrangements. Arabi Bey and his friends, however, declared loudly that they had no intention of disturbing the existing financial arrangements. They simply wished to reform the Government by making it parliamentary and giving Egypt to the Egyptians. In other words, they set up as a national and constitutional party, seeking to overthrow the old despotic system working under foreign influence, and in this character they managed to get a certain amount of countenance from a portion of the English and French press, besides deluding a certain number of English travellers into the belief that they represented the Arab revival in Islam.

Things have remained in this condition ever since last September, France and England waiting to see what the Army and the Chamber would do, the Sultan waiting for a chance to interfere in his character of lord paramount, and thus reassert the Caliph's authority over Egypt, and the Army waiting for something to turn up. What the end would be, few calm observers have ever doubted. To suppose that a Constitution and Chamber created and set in motion by a mutinous army could last long, would be to disregard all experience. No Legislature which cannot control the Army ever lasts long, much less a Chamber which the Army has called into existence. In fact, Arabi Bey has made no secret during the past six months of the fact that the Army rules Egypt, and the knowledge of this fact has already produced considerable dislocation in the financial system, and notably a revival in the provinces of the old abuses in the mode of levying the taxes. The exact nature of the complication which has just arisen at Cairo is a little difficult to understand on the information furnished by the telegraph, but the Ministry, which represents the Army, came to loggerheads with the Assembly, and the latter refused to meet on the summons of the former. Arabi Bey's plan seems to have been to procure from the Chamber the deposition of the Khedive and his family, or, failing that, to enforce it with the aid of the troops. The deposition of the Khedive would be of but little consequence to France and England if his proposed successors professed to respect the Control, but instead of this they actually talk of the expulsion of all foreigners. So that the two Powers must either sacrifice their bondholders over whose interests they have been watching tenderly for seven years, and submit to humiliation which would make it very difficult to restore their prestige, or else take active steps to put Arabi Bey down. They have apparently solved the problem by sending ironclads to Alexandria and threatening to let the Sultan land gendarmes. This appears to have broken down the mutineers, for on Tuesday evening Arabi Bey and the rest of them went and begged the Khedive's pardon, and kissed his hand and the hem of his coat. He received them coldly,

however, and they went away, it is said, "humiliated." If he will now bastinado them all round, Egypt will again be peaceful and happy.

The confidence of the *Times* and other London papers in the efficacy of the new Coercion Act is very curious, considering that there has been the same confidence in the success of every coercion act ever passed, and notably in that of Mr. Forster. One can compare this confidence to nothing but the perseverance sometimes displayed by incurables in the consumption of quack medicines. The twelfth bottle they often think will do the business, though the other eleven may not have brought the slightest sign of improvement. A meeting of Irishmen was held here on Friday night to denounce the Dublin assassinations, at which the Mayor presided, and at which resolutions, on the whole, moderate and sensible, were passed. But there was considerable disturbance from the presence of the dynamite and blatherskite variety of Irish patriot, and of Mr. James Redpath, who yelled out, "God bless dynamite in Russia!" and expressed admiration for the Nihilist publicists of that country.

Mr. Gladstone has introduced his bill providing for the relief of the tenants who were prevented by their owing arrears of rents from taking advantage of the Land Act. The hardship of their case was clearly perceived by the Ministry before the Land Act was framed, and the bill introduced by Mr. Forster, and which the Lords rejected in the winter of 1880-81, was intended to give them temporary protection from eviction on account of the arrears. Most of the arrears are due to three bad harvests, and most of them are arrears of rents which the Land Act Commissioners would undoubtedly pronounce too high if the tenants could get into court. But they have hitherto been prevented from getting into court by eviction, and a large proportion of the recent outrages are ascribed to the disappointment thus caused. Mr. Gladstone now proposes that any tenant who pays one year of arrears shall have another paid for him by the Government out of the remainder of the Church property, and that the landlord shall be compelled to forgive the rest, which will occasion no difficulty, because there was not the least chance of his getting it. The sum the Government will have to provide is estimated at about \$10,000,000. The landlord will, therefore, be put in possession of two years of exorbitant rental, of which he had no expectation; the tenant will receive a complete discharge and be able to make a fresh start in life. It is true that this bill only applies to tenants whose rent falls below \$150 on the Griffith valuation, and this will cover all cases of real hardship. The tenant will have to prove his inability to pay before the County Court, but this we suspect will be an easy task, because nobody will be much interested in impeding him. In fact, the ease with which the dishonest will here be able to escape from their obligations is the weightiest objection to the measure.

There was a very acrimonious debate at the introduction of the bill on the point whether

there had been a bargain between the Ministry and the Parnellites before the recent change of policy. Mr. Forster read a memorandum, showing that he had had a conversation with a Captain O'Shea, a friend of Parnell's, which looked to him like a Parnellite offer to make a bargain, and disgusted him, and caused him to drop the matter. Mr. Gladstone denied that there had been any official stipulation, but hardly denied that there had been an understanding with the Parnellites. To such an understanding there was no real objection on grounds of practical statesmanship. The suspects were locked up because there were outrages. It was found that keeping them locked up did not stop the outrages. It was, therefore, perfectly rational to let them out on their proposing to stop the outrages. But there was in it sufficient offence to English pride to give the Tories materials for a savage attack, in repelling which Mr. Gladstone seems to have lost his temper. The fact is that the Tories stood ready to bargain with the Parnellites themselves. Their proposal to create a peasant proprietary is a distinct bid for the Land League vote, and what is enraging them now is that the Liberals should have got the whip-hand of them.

Mr. Parnell has read in the House of Commons the letter he wrote to a friend, on seeing which Mr. Gladstone is said to have resolved on a change of policy and to have entered into what the Opposition jeeringly calls the "Treaty of Kilmainham." The letter simply says that if the arrears of rent question were settled, the Irish party in the House would regard it as a practical settlement of the land question, and would exert their influence, with probable success, for the stoppage of outrages, and would be able to coöperate with the Liberals in the support of Liberal measures regarding England. This last part of the letter he did not read till called upon, and when read, it called forth ironical Tory cheers, but why, it is hard to see, inasmuch as it contains no proposal in the nature of either conversion or perversion. The Irish have commonly acted with the Liberals in general legislation, so that what was here promised was simply to return to normal courses if the Irish questions were out of the way. The Irish judges are said to have forwarded a protest, which the Government are considering, against the proposal contained in the new Coercion Bill to compel them to discharge the functions of both judge and jury. If they should refuse to sit in the new tribunal altogether, they would be within their strict rights. They were appointed to perform the ordinary duties of British judges, and sitting in quasi-courts-martial, created as part of a system of terrorism for a short period, is no part of these duties. Their main and strongest objection to the rôle which it is proposed to assign to them probably is, however, that it would greatly lower the popular respect for their office, by ruining popular confidence in their impartiality, if they consented to become part of a system of coercion by doing what no British judges have ever done before, even in Ireland—consenting to pass in capital cases both on the fact and the law. What they recommend is a majority verdict from juries.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## DOMESTIC.

MR. WORTHINGTON'S nomination to be Collector of the Port of Boston was confirmed by the Senate on Monday, the vote being 38 to 14.

Senator David Davis's bill to establish a Federal Court of Appeals was passed by the Senate on Friday, the vote being 32 to 18. The minority was composed of Democrats. The bill provides for the appointment of two additional judges in each judicial district. The two new judges, the Supreme Court justice assigned to the Circuit, the present Circuit judge, and two of the District judges in rotation are to constitute a Court of Appeals, intermediate between the Circuit and District and the Supreme Courts. The amount in controversy must exceed \$500 to entitle the litigant to an appeal, except in cases of unusual importance, when the case may be sent up by the Circuit or District Court.

By a vote of three to two, the Senate Select Committee on Woman Suffrage have agreed to recommend for adoption Senator Lapham's joint resolution proposing a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex." Congress is given power to enforce the provisions of the amendment by appropriate legislation.

The National House of Representatives, on Wednesday, passed, by a vote of 172 to 7, the bill creating an Executive Department of Agriculture, under the supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be an experienced and practical agriculturist. It also establishes the following bureaus: of Agricultural Products, of Annual Industry, of Lands, and of Statistics.

On Friday, the House of Representatives passed the Geneva Award Bill, which provides for the reestablishment of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva Award. The court is to continue in existence for one year, and all claims must be filed within four months of its organization. It is provided that the court shall award damages for claims directly resulting from damage done on the high seas by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion; and for claims for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents, or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser.

The River and Harbor Bill was reported to the House of Representatives on Saturday. It was ordered printed and recommitted. The aggregate amount appropriated is about \$17,000,000. The House Committee on Appropriations have completed a bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for pensions for the coming fiscal year.

During four days of last week the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was in this city taking testimony in regard to the Peruvian scheme. Mr. Robert E. Randall, who as agent of the Crédit Industriel made the contract with Morton, Bliss & Co. to act as consignees for Peruvian nitrates and guano, testified that soon after Minister Morton's arrival in Paris he called upon him and spoke of the contract with the New York firm. Mr. Morton said: "Mr. Randall, that is a matter which you have been conducting with Mr. Bliss, so far as my firm is concerned, and I prefer, for many reasons, that it should so continue, and, in fact, I do not want to know anything about the matter whatever." Mr. George Bliss, of the same firm, testified before the Committee in regard to the contract, which he said was an ordinary business transaction of no special significance. The Sub-Committee have returned to Washington, as Mr. Shipperd refused to appear before them, alleging as an excuse that he had not had an opportunity to peruse Senator Blair's recent testimony.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Interior has decided to adopt the policy of disarming all the Indians in the Western States and Territories who are subject to the effective control of the Government.

The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case was argued before the court in banc of the District of Columbia, last week, Chief-Justice Carter presiding. Col. Reed appeared for the defence. He made an able argument, the chief points of which were that the courts of the District had no jurisdiction to try Guiteau, because the President died in New Jersey; that the sentence is void, as the day of execution was not fixed within thirty days after the next term of the Supreme Court of the District, and that Judge Cox confused the jury by his charge. Mr. Reed was answered by Col. Corkhill and Mr. Davidge. On Friday afternoon Col. Reed made the closing speech.

It is authoritatively stated in Washington that a decision in the Guiteau case will be rendered on Monday next, overruling all the exceptions and, consequently, affirming the sentence. Mr. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, says that he will then appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Guiteau is reported to be very despondent over the supposed decision of the court in banc against him. He says that he now relies wholly on Executive clemency.

John W. Dorsey unexpectedly appeared in court, at a hearing of the Star-route cases in Washington on Tuesday. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 and was secured.

The Virginia Bourbons are severely denouncing Senator Mahone on account of his vote with the Republicans, by means of which the Tebbs case was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. They arraign Mahone on the ground of disloyalty to the Confederate cause. Young Tebbs, who was in the Confederate service, desires to become a surgeon in the United States Navy, and wishes to have the law which forbids ex-Confederates to enter that service set aside as to his case.

The Mississippi Democrats in Congress are disturbed over the fact that General Chalmers, lately replaced in Congress by the colored Republican, Lynch, has gone home with the announced purpose of organizing an Independent movement in Mississippi against the Bourbons. He has issued a circular announcing himself an Independent candidate for Congress.

Nine leading Georgia Independents have indefinitely postponed the mass meeting called for June 1, and urge their followers to support Alexander H. Stephens for Governor.

The Tennessee Senate has passed the bill to refund the State debt at 60 cents for the 100, and 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. interest. The lower House will also probably approve it.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday. Senator Cameron had agreed to give the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor to Charles S. Wolfe, the Independent leader, in order to reconcile that wing of the party. The proposal, however, was so distasteful to Mr. Cameron's followers that he was compelled to restore State Senator Davies to the "slate." The Convention nominated the following ticket: Governor, James A. Beaver; Lieutenant-Governor, William T. Davies; Secretary of Internal Affairs, John M. Greer; Judge of the Supreme Court, William H. Rawle; Congressman-at-large, Thomas M. Marshall. This ticket is Cameron's own, with the exception of the candidate for Congressman-at-large. The discontented elements unexpectedly united in nominating Mr. Marshall. The platform adopted is, substantially, the recent declaration of principles agreed upon by the Stalwarts and Independents at the Philadelphia conference. The leading Independents, such as Senator Mitchell, Wharton Barker, and Francis B. Reeves, are dissatisfied with the arbitrary way in which the ticket was nominated more than with the personnel of the ticket. They assert

that the Independent Convention on May 24 will probably nominate a full ticket, though they may approve Marshall for Congressman-at-large.

The Assembly at Albany, on Wednesday, passed a bill providing that in case the carriers of immigrants to the port of New York refuse to pay not less than fifty cents for each alien passenger landed at Castle Garden, to the Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners shall be authorized and required to exclude the carriers from landing immigrants at Castle Garden, and from the benefits of the State emigrant institutions at Ward's Island.

A new charge was brought, on Friday, before the Assembly Judiciary Committee of this State, now investigating some of Judge Westbrook's acts. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews wrote a letter alleging that, in proceedings with reference to the Stewart estate before Judge Westbrook in 1878, Judge Hilton paid, through his attorney, \$5,000 for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Judge with regard to the substitution of Ira Shafer as attorney for an alleged heir of the late A. T. Stewart, and that Judge Westbrook's decision was in accordance with Judge Hilton's wishes.

The Attorney-General of this State has given an opinion that it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to enact a law giving women a right to vote.

An Irish-American mass-meeting was held in Cooper Institute, this city, on Friday evening, for the purpose of denouncing the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, but the time was mostly spent in denunciations of the British Government and the new bill for the repression of crime in Ireland.

Five Bishops were elected on Tuesday by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session at Nashville, Tenn. They are the Rev. A. W. Wilson, D.D., of the Baltimore Conference, the Rev. Athens G. Haygood, President of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., the Rev. J. C. Grandberry, D.D., late Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at the Vanderbilt University, the Rev. Lewis Parker, and the Rev. R. Hargrove.

The twenty-second annual Convention of the United States Brewers' Association met in Washington on Wednesday, and remained in session two days. Large sums of money were appropriated for the purpose of opposing prohibition in the Western States.

Crop reports for the past week show that in the Northwest the outlook for a good wheat harvest is excellent. In the South and Southwest, where the wheat is much further advanced, great damage has been done by the prevailing rain and storms.

Brevet Major-General John Gross Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died in Detroit, Mich., on Sunday. He was a brother of President Barnard of Columbia College. He was graduated at West Point in 1833, and served in the Mexican war with such credit that he was brevetted Major. His services during the Rebellion were important and meritorious. He was Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac in 1862, and on June 5, 1864, was appointed Chief Engineer of the armies of the field, on General Grant's staff. Several important military works were written by him.

Ex-Governor Cadwalader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, died at Eureka Springs, Ark., on Sunday. He was the youngest of the three brothers who have occupied a prominent place in American politics. He was born in 1818. Early in life he removed from Maine to Wisconsin to practise the legal profession. There he entered politics, and was soon elected to Congress, where he made a good reputation. He served on the Special Committee of Thirty-three which considered President Buchanan's last message, and made recommendations intended to prevent the civil war. In the war he rose to the rank of Major-General. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1871. He



has given very liberally to the Madison, Wis., University.

Mr. E. W. Kingsland, of Jersey City, for twenty years Treasurer of Hudson County, N. J., and President and practical manager of the Provident Institution for Savings, of his city, one of the largest savings banks in the State, attempted to commit suicide, on Friday morning, while alone in his banking-room. He fired five shots at himself from a revolver, one of which took effect, passing in at the right cheekbone and out at the left side of the nose. He regained consciousness late Friday afternoon. The wound is not necessarily fatal. The bank officers say that the funds of the Institution are all right. The Institution was subjected to a run on Friday and Saturday, but met all its obligations promptly. It is supposed that disease, aggravated by worry over many business affairs, caused Mr. Kingsland to attempt suicide. No reverses in business have occurred to him, as far as known.

In the Malley trial at New Haven, during the week, the prosecution has offered testimony to show that during the last two days of Jennie Cramer's life she was almost continually in the company of James and Walter Malley, and Blanche Douglass. The most important testimony offered was that given by a witness who asserted that he saw James Malley and Jennie Cramer together at Savin Rock after eight o'clock on Friday evening, August 5, the supposed night of her death. It is said that the prosecution will soon produce testimony to show that ten months ago Walter Malley purchased four ounces of white oxide of arsenic at a New Haven drug store. The entry was made in the record book of the store.

At three o'clock on Saturday morning the steamship *Phny*, of the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Mail Steamship Company, from Rio de Janeiro for Brooklyn, ran ashore at Deal Beach, N. J., and foundered. The passengers and crew were rescued by the Life-Saving buoy of Station No. 6. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

#### FOREIGN.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, introduced Mr. Gladstone's bill for the repression of crime in Ireland. The bill provides that, in those places where the ordinary law is not observed, special tribunals, consisting of three judges, shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to try cases without a jury. The judgment of the court must be unanimous. Appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, which may diminish but not increase the severity of the sentences. Power is given to enter houses, by day or night, under a warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, to search for secret apparatus of murder. Persons prowling around at night, and unable to give an account of themselves, are to be arrested and dealt with summarily. The bill provides for the arrest of strangers and removal of foreigners considered dangerous to the peace—thus reviving the Alien Act. Membership of secret societies is made an offence under this Act. Unlawful meetings are to be dealt with summarily. Seditious newspapers are to be suppressed. Outrages are to be dealt with summarily by courts which are to consist of two stipendiary magistrates. Compensation for murder and outrage will be required of the districts where they occur. The Lord Lieutenant can proclaim districts to which this act may be applied. The bill places almost unlimited authority in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant. Its operation is limited to three years. This measure will be followed by one dealing with the arrears of rent.

In the debate on the Repression Bill, Sir Stafford Northcote said the Opposition desired to give the Government all the assistance in their power, but held them responsible for the way in which they discharged their duty. Mr. Parnell denounced the bill, and declared that it would result in an hundred-fold greater failure than what had gone before. Mr. John

Dillon followed with even more vehement denunciation. He said that the bill would bring disaster, and destroy all faith in ultimate justice. The only way to deal with Ireland, he asserted, was to accept the aid of himself and his friends. The bill was passed to a first reading by a vote of 327 to 22, the minority consisting of Home Rulers.

The London *Times* believes that the Repression Bill covers the whole ground and grapples every part of the subject resolutely and boldly. The *Daily Telegraph* and *Standard* have also approved the bill, but it is bitterly assailed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

The funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish took place at Chatsworth, England, on Thursday. Mr. Gladstone appeared among the mourners. It is said that fully 30,000 people witnessed the ceremonies.

On Saturday three arrests were made at a hotel in Cork, on information which it is said will lead to important revelations. The Dublin police have discovered that the name of the man who drove the assassins' car is Rush.

The Dublin police believe that the Irish assassins are now in that city, and that they are afraid that if they should be separated one would turn traitor. Later information shows that at least twelve persons were engaged in the tragedy, and that it is probable they intended to murder eight persons.

Mr. Holden is the Liberal, and Mr. Charles Gathorne-Hardy the Conservative candidate for Lord Frederic Cavendish's seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Parnell, it is reported, has received police protection, owing to rumors which are current, and to threatening letters which he has received. He has denied the rumor, but it has been ascertained that an application was made for his protection by another Home Ruler, without his knowledge.

A canister twelve inches long and six inches in diameter, filled with blasting powder, was discovered by a policeman on Friday night attached to the railing in front of the Lord Mayor's mansion in London. The policeman extinguished a burning fuse connected with it in time to prevent an explosion. There is no clew to the persons who are connected with the plot.

Messrs. Parnell, Kelley, and Davitt went to Paris on Friday to consult with Mr. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League. It is said that their visit has some significance in view of rumors of a break between the Parnell and Rossa factions of Irish agitators and sympathizers.

Mr. Gladstone introduced the Arrears of Rent Bill in the House of Commons on Monday evening. The bill is limited to tenancies up to £30, Griffith's valuation. It is to be administered by a land commission, before which the tenant will be obliged to prove inability to pay arrears. The bill deals with two years' arrears, and requires the tenant to pay one year's arrears from November, 1880, to November, 1881. When that is paid the whole of the remaining arrears will be cancelled. The Government will contribute the remaining rent from the residue of the Irish Church Surplus Fund, the estimated amount of which is about £1,500,000.

In the House of Commons, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Parnell read a letter, which he wrote to Mr. O'Shea, a Home Ruler, before his release, and which was to the effect that reforms of the Land Act in regard to arrears of rent were necessary, and that on the completion thereof the Land League would do all that was possible to suppress outrages in Ireland, and the Land Leaguers might act cordially with the Liberals, in support of Liberal principles. This letter led to a heated debate on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone declared that there had been no official communications or stipulations with Mr. Parnell before his release, and that such accusations were a disgrace to those making them.

A memorial window of stained glass, presented by Americans to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, England, inscribed with Raleigh's name, was unveiled on Sunday. Minister Lowell wrote a four-line poetical inscription for the window. Canon Farrar preached the sermon at the unveiling.

Anarchy has again appeared in Egypt. At an audience with the Khedive on Tuesday evening, May 9, Mahmud Barudi, the Prime Minister, insisted on a modification of the decree commuting the sentences of the rebellious Circassian officers. He spoke insultingly of the foreign Consuls, and threatened violence to Europeans. The Khedive declared that he would not yield. The Ministry then, in violation of the Organic Law, summoned a meeting of the Chamber of Notables over the head of the Khedive; their real object being to depose the family of Mehemet Ali, to which the present Khedive belongs, and put Arabi Bey, the present revolutionary Minister of War, at the head of the Government. They entirely rejected the authority of the Khedive, and their relations with the English and French Controllers-General were ruptured.

Unexpectedly, the Egyptian Notables refused to convene on Sunday unless convoked constitutionally. When Arabi Bey heard of their decision he exclaimed: "Then we shall have civil war!" He manifested a disposition to depose the Khedive by an array of force, without the aid of the Notables. One regiment, however, remained true to the Khedive. The situation was still further complicated by an announcement made on Saturday to Arabi Bey that if he attempted to depose the Khedive by means of the army, the Bedouins would enter Cairo. Large bodies of Bedouins had already gathered in lower Egypt.

Mahmud Barudi resigned on Sunday afternoon, and Mustapha Fehmy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was offered the Presidency of the Council, but refused it. The Khedive then resumed his original attitude toward the Ministry. The Porte on Monday sent a despatch of warning to the Ministry.

Relations were resumed, on Monday, between the Khedive and the Egyptian Ministry, and the latter submitted completely to his authority.

Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Lords on Monday that the Government's policy in regard to Egypt was the maintenance of the Sultan and the liberty of the Christian population. They were in accord with the French Government.

The French Mediterranean squadron of Toulon was on Saturday ordered to sail immediately for Egypt, and the English Channel squadron will be ready to join them on May 28.

Bismarck's troublesome Tobacco Monopoly Bill was referred to a committee of 28, by a vote of the German Reichstag, on Saturday.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 172 to 82, has approved the treaty of commerce with France.

Returns for the past four months show that imports in France have increased 78,000,000 francs, and the exports 133,000,000 francs, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

General Kaufmann, one of the Czar's most brilliant soldiers, and Governor of Turkestan, is dead.

The Peruvian Minister at Washington has received despatches from his native country which say that Envoy Trescott reached Huaraz, an interior city, on April 25, and was received by provisional President Montero. He presented the Chilean project of a truce, the principal conditions of which are that Chili should keep the province of Tarapaca as a conquest, and that Peru should be obliged to sell to Chili the province of Arica. Peru rejected the propositions.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1882.

## THE THEORY OF THE WORTHINGTON APPOINTMENT.

THE confirmation of Mr. Worthington, the editor of the *Boston Traveller*, as Collector of that city, is not simply a striking illustration of the small amount of importance which men in office attach to platform professions about civil-service reform, but also a striking illustration of the difficulty there is in getting from the defenders of the spoils system a definition of what the spoils system is. It is seldom that any two of them ever tell the same story about it. Whenever they do, it is almost certain that before very long their practice will prove a total denial of their theory. When the reformers say, as the Cincinnati platform said in 1876, that Senators ought not to distribute the appointments, the spoilsmen make answer that nobody is so fit to distribute them, because they know more about the candidates for office and the needs of the public service, in their respective States, than the President can. While we are thinking over this doctrine, however, and asking whether after all there may not be a good deal in it, appointments are made not only without consulting the Senators from the State in which they are made, but in defiance of them. So, also, when the reformers say that merit ought to rule in the work of selecting candidates, the spoilsmen acknowledge that merit ought to rule, but say that in seeking for merit, and rewarding it, you should also aim at promoting the harmony and efficiency of the party organization in the place where the appointment is made. But it is not at all improbable that, while we are turning this rule over in our mind, we shall hear of an appointment made, not only without the consent of the Senators, but in the teeth of the violent opposition of a majority of the party in the State.

Nor is the puzzle diminished by consulting the speeches and articles of the spoilsmen, for they never hang together about a single point in their system. When Messrs. Conkling and Platt resigned last year, they wrote a long letter justifying their course. In that letter they attacked the appointment of Mr. Robertson to the New York Custom-house on the ground that the Senators had not been consulted about it; that neither the interests of the party nor those of the public service would be promoted by it; that it was wrong to remove without cause, to make places for those whom "the President or a member of his Cabinet may wish to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him"; and also wrong to "put a man who had no training for the position, and could not be said to have any special fitness for it," into a vacancy made by the dismissal of "an experienced officer." That President Arthur was heartily in sympathy with these views then is fairly to be inferred from the fact that he went to Albany and lobbied vigorously, in the teeth of much public condemnation, to procure from the Legislature an endorsement of the resignation of the two Senators. If it be said that Mr. Robertson's appointment differed from Mr. Worthington's in that his predecessor was removed in the middle of his term, the answer is that President Arthur dis-

posed of this distinction in his first message, in which he laid it down that the tenure of public functionaries should be "stable." The law does not say that Collectors shall be dismissed at the end of four years. It simply says that they shall require a fresh commission.

Now, however, the President has done in Boston everything which, either as logical spoilsmen, or logical civil-service reformers, or faithful readers of his own biography, we had a right to expect him not to do. He has appointed a Collector in defiance of the Senators of the State, and in defiance of the Republican merchants and importers of the city, and of the best portion of the party; he has removed an experienced officer to make way for a man without the slightest experience, and in doing so has shown that he does not believe in his own doctrine that the tenure of office should be stable. To convict him, or the Republican Senators who voted to confirm his nominee, of inconsistency or bad faith is, however, a matter of small importance. The chief use of the incident lies in the proof it affords of the very small account which reformers should take of the professions contained in platforms and messages. Party managers began to make these in 1868, and have continued to make them with growing unctiousness ever since. They are substantial admissions that in their opinion the public is becoming more and more convinced of the need of a change in the constitution of the civil service in order to arrest the degradation of the Government which the present system works. But they are evidently nothing more than this. They do not mean that the managers will take any active steps for reform until some stronger pressure than has yet been applied begins to be felt. They are really neither pledges nor promises.

What is now needed is the attack of the spoils system at the polls by voting against every candidate, by whomsoever nominated, who is not sound on this subject; or, in other words, by making the reform "the main question" until it is embodied in or fortified by legislation. No reform is ever effected until it has become a main question for enough voters to terrify men seeking election or reelection. Such performances as the Worthington confirmation will continue to occur, until the Senators who vote for them come to believe that they thereby imperil their continuance in public life, and until the Senators who vote against them come to believe that they thereby give themselves a stronger hold than before on their constituents. The present position of the civil-service reform question is in fact highly demoralizing to our public men, and has done much to debauch the Republican party. Nothing can be worse for a party organization than the maintenance of a recognized piece of humbug. Hypocrisy is a bad thing for individuals, but it is worse for congregations. A single hypocrite almost always believes his neighbors are sincere, and this saves him from utter shamelessness; but when a whole assembly agree to play the hypocrite together, there is nothing between them and total moral ruin.

## THE PLANS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THE two reports of the Committee of the American Bar Association on the Supreme Court show a radical difference of opinion on the whole subject. The majority, five in number, favor the plan of an intermediate Appellate Court in the several circuits. The minority, four in number, favor that of a division of business among the judges according to their convenience. They have abandoned the idea that a permanent division of the Court itself would be necessary. They say that the "sections" ought "not to be made up by permanent assignment of judges, but by such system of division as the Court may from time to time find expedient; no judge to sit upon review of his own decision; and the causes not to be distributed by their subjects, but according to the discretion of the Court, under such regulations for the despatch of business as they may deem expedient." Causes of which the Court has original jurisdiction, and all those involving questions under the Constitution or treaties of the United States, would be heard, as now, before the whole Court, and the Court would of course have power to direct any cause to be so argued, if it seemed advisable.

The minority of the Committee insists with much earnestness that this scheme does not contravene the provision of the Constitution requiring that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested "in one Supreme Court." In the first place, they say in any case the whole Court would determine what causes should be heard by a division; that division, upon hearing the cause, would determine whether a hearing before the whole Court should be required, and if required it would be had; upon the report by a division of a decision arrived at, it would still remain competent for the whole Court to require a further argument; and all judgments, when finally pronounced, would be judgments of the whole Court. Again, it has always been understood that Congress has power to decide how many judges should form a quorum of the Court:

"They have exercised that power, and the constitutionality of their action has never been questioned. By the statute now in force, six judges are made necessary for a quorum. In the absence of any statute, five judges, being a majority of the Court, would upon common principles be sufficient. Whence did Congress derive the power to enact that more than a majority should be requisite for that purpose, unless under the clause of the Constitution above quoted? And if that clause confers the power, as it is conceded, what limit does it prescribe to the exercise of that power? The whole subject is left in the hands of Congress. It may be said that if Congress can make four judges a quorum for certain purposes, then it may make one a quorum, which would be a perversion and abuse of the functions of the Court. Perhaps they may. The safeguard is in the wisdom and discretion of Congress, in their responsibility to their constituents, and in the potency of public opinion."

The majority does not attempt any reply to this argument drawn from the power of Congress to prescribe the number of judges which shall constitute a quorum, perhaps because they see that it goes too far to have much weight. Whatever the exact object of the founders of the Government was in vesting the judicial authority of the Government in "one Supreme Court," it certainly could not have been their intention to give Congress au-



thority to vest it in a single judge. Such an authority would give Congress a power dangerous to the last degree to public rights and to the security of life and property. The majority, however, do not point this out, but content themselves with reiterating the assertion that judgments of the Court on the proposed plan would be wholly void.

As we have before now pointed out, there is only one way of settling this dispute about the meaning of the phrase "one Supreme Court" as used in the Constitution. The judges of the Court can tell, and no one else in the universe can. If they think that the Constitution requires that causes must be heard by the whole Court or a majority of the judges, then it does so require, and any such bill as that proposed by the majority is so much waste paper. If they do not, then the names attached to the minority scheme as well as the simplicity of the plan itself entitle it to the most serious attention. The question will undoubtedly come up in the House, and we trust that when it does some one will be able to say, authoritatively, what the opinions of the judges are with regard to it. The existence of serious judicial doubts on the subject is enough; there would be a glaring absurdity, after all the years of delay in reaching the point at which Congressional legislation seems possible, in conferring powers which might turn out to be wholly void, and the case seems to be one in which the opinions of the judges should be communicated to Congress in some way in advance.

The fact that lawyers of such high standing as Messrs. Evarts and Merrick still insist strenuously on the scheme of "sections," is hardly explicable unless they believe that there is nothing in the constitutional objection. It is high time that this fundamental question should be settled. We have little doubt that the opinion of the Court is sufficiently adverse to the minority scheme to make it a waste of time to continue to carry on the contest over it, and the sooner the attention of the profession is devoted wholly to criticism of the Senate bill, the better. There are many parts of this which need the most searching examination and criticism that can be given. Messrs. Phelps, Parker, Evarts, and Merrick solemnly warn the country that "the proposition to create nine local sub-executive departments, or nine local Congresses, to sit for even limited Federal purposes in widely-distant sections of the country, would be justly regarded as almost the certain forerunner, if adopted, of so many ultimate divisions of the Union"; and the inference which they draw from this assumption is that a system of local appellate courts is fraught with the same danger. We must do them the justice to suppose that they really believe this, and, if so, we are brought face to face with the extraordinary alternative of a bill for the relief of the Supreme Court declared by one-half of the best lawyers of the country to be wholly void, and another declared by the remainder likely to entail a dissolution of the Union. This gloomy suggestion is unsupported by any very effective argument, but the minority is bound to do its utmost to protect us against any such disastrous possibility by securing such amendments and modifications of the majority scheme as are practicable, rather than by con-

tinuing to insist upon a scheme which in all human probability cannot get through Congress, and even then might be declared void by the Court itself.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

THE practice of nominating candidates for election by the people in party conventions rests upon the theory that such conventions are composed of faithful representatives of the party, freely chosen by the members thereof in local primary meetings. In this way conventions were expected to give true expression to the will and wishes of the majority as to the policy as well as the candidates of the party. That it was so immediately upon the adoption of the system, and for some time afterward, cannot be doubted. But in Pennsylvania and some other States things have been greatly simplified since. For years we have not been so fortunate as to see there a free and full conference of delegates as to what the rank and file of the party in different localities desired, or as to what it would be best to do for the benefit of the party and the promotion of its cause; but we have seen a certain leader of the party quietly establish his headquarters in a hotel of the town where the Convention was to take place, and without much circumlocution inform the Convention, through his lieutenants or aids, what candidates he wanted to have nominated, and what platform adopted, and it was done. This leader had the public patronage at his disposal, and by its use attached to himself a large following. When the time for a Convention approached he considered in his own mind what men it was best to nominate for the offices to be filled, so that his own power might thereby be confirmed and fortified; next he directed his henchmen to secure the election of delegates to the Convention who would be obedient to his will; and then he ordered the latter in a business-like way to "put through" the nomination of the candidates determined upon by him, which in an equally business-like way they did. In this style the Camerons, father and son, have ruled the Republican party of Pennsylvania for many a year. And this power they have hoped and expected to keep in the family, and to bequeath from sire to son, as long as there should be a party in Pennsylvania to boss and an office to occupy or to give away. In pursuance whereof, Mr. Cameron, the younger, held his State Convention at Harrisburg on the 10th instant.

But there is always a spirit of rebellion against so simple a form of government, demanding that the people should have something to say in these things; and that rebellious spirit has become so painfully apparent of late as to oblige the reigning Mr. Cameron to give it some consideration. It had shown itself obstreperous and troublesome in 1880; it had actually gathered 50,000 "Independent" voters in support of a revolt last year, and it threatened to do worse this summer. Mr. Cameron, therefore, instructed his confidential lieutenants to meet the leaders of the rebellious Independents in conference some time ago, so that "harmony" might be

restored; "harmony" meaning, in the understanding of the boss, an agreement upon certain terms on which his power over the good things of this world would be acquiesced in by the rebellious spirits. In that conference the lieutenants of Boss Cameron, for the sake of "harmony," agreed to a string of resolutions in which in every form of speech the boss system was condemned as a very bad thing, and various measures recommended to put an end to it; and these resolutions were also to be adopted as the platform of Mr. Cameron's Convention at Harrisburg. They agreed also that some men who had hitherto been objectionable to the boss should be put on Mr. Cameron's slate as candidates. But upon one thing the lieutenants insisted: that Mr. Cameron's Convention as called must be held this year, and that his candidates for the places of real power must be accepted; in other words, they insisted that the boss should keep in his hands all the strong instruments of power, for present and future use, while giving to the Independents, for the sake of "harmony," some less important places and no end of declarations on paper.

Mr. Cameron's Convention on Wednesday carried out the orders given it by the boss, at least substantially. It received the resolutions agreed upon in the conference, which lustily condemn the boss system with all its methods, with sly winks and "derisive laughter," but nevertheless it adopted them without balking. They had been changed in committee only in one point, making the packing of primary meetings a little easier. The Convention nominated the candidates determined upon by Mr. Cameron one after another, with the exception of the last one, for the place of Congressman-at-large; but with regard to that nomination Mr. Cameron had already signified his gracious willingness that the Convention should be allowed a little latitude. In short, Mr. Cameron's programme was carried out substantially without any difficulty.

And yet, the boss is not as serene as he once was. There are two very dark spots on the horizon. One is that, although his programme has been carried out, it was not such a programme as he would have resolved upon had he been free to act. As it stands it is a confession that he is no longer free to do as he pleases, and that he no longer feels himself master of the situation. He was compelled to treat with the rebels against his rule. He had to submit to humiliating conditions. Of course, he cares nothing about platform paragraphs, but it is after all not pleasant to him to have resolutions condemning his whole political existence adopted by his own Convention. It may be of comparatively little importance to him what man holds this or that place without political influence. But it certainly jars upon his feelings to acknowledge the necessity of nominating men who have been his enemies, especially such a man as Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Pittsburg. Altogether he has had to take pills very bitter for the head of a reigning family.

But that is not the worst of it. All these concessions and humiliations will, after all, not "harmonize" the Independents. The most influential leaders of the latter are loudly declaring that the adoption of anti-boss

and civil-service reform resolutions by the boss's own henchmen, who do not believe a word of it, is nothing better than a roaring farce; that promises of this kind, made by such men without immediate performance, are written in water; that while Mr. Cameron's lieutenants are making such promises, he himself is dealing in appointments and removals in the old spoils and boss fashion; that the nominations dictated by Mr. Cameron are to be opposed, not on the ground that they are particularly bad, but that they are dictated in a despotic way by a boss, instead of being resolved upon in an open consultation of the party by freely chosen representatives; and finally that, while the Independents want to be Republicans, they do not want in any way to support and serve a party owned by Mr. Cameron. The Independents will therefore hold a Convention of their own toward the end of this month, and it is thought that they will also nominate candidates against those selected by the boss. In that case the defeat of Mr. Cameron's ticket is very probable, and boss rule may before the end of this year be as dead in Pennsylvania as it is now in New York. It may be considered now in an exceedingly precarious condition.

#### THE NEW POLICY IN IRELAND.

WE greatly fear that the opportunity for a new departure in Ireland, on the part of the Liberals, which the feeling excited by the late murders created, has been destroyed by the new bill introduced by Sir William Harcourt on Thursday. The main objection to it is not that it suspends trial by jury and gives the Lord Lieutenant almost unlimited power of search and seizure, and greatly increases the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates—for all these things may be necessary—but that all these things are done without the advice or consent or approbation of that portion of the House of Commons which really represents the bulk of the Irish people. The first reading was passed by 327 to 22. Twenty-two is a wretchedly small minority, it is true, but if the experience of the past two years proves anything, it proves that it is these twenty-two who speak for the great body of the Irish population in the West and South, and that any legislation, and especially any legislation of a penal character, which they condemn is likely to prove abortive. It is, therefore, to our minds, all but certain that Parnell's prediction that the present bill will prove a complete failure will be literally fulfilled, and that before the end of the three years for which it is to be enacted the Government will have to acknowledge this and ask for other and greater powers. Mr. Dillon's remark that the only way to deal with Ireland was "to accept the aid of himself and his friends," contained the whole philosophy of the Irish situation. Mr. Goschen's answer, in which, according to the telegram, he "repudiated the notion that the kingdom was to look to members steeped in treason for protection to life and property in Ireland," contained in one short sentence the secret of English failure to protect life and property in Ireland—a failure which, as they have not been protected over a period of nearly two hundred years, may be considered

well established, and, indeed, somewhat notorious. The main object of English attempts in this direction is—as that of the attempts to subjugate the American colonies, which Burke so mercilessly exposed, was—not so much to restore order, as to restore it in the way most gratifying to English pride. There has been no period of English history when persons hostile to English authority in any part of the world were not considered by English opinion "persons steeped in treason," whom it would be degrading to England to treat with or conciliate. In other words, Mr. Goschen expressed exactly the sentiment which lost the American colonies, and which would have lost Ireland in the last century also, had Ireland been further away, stronger, and more civilized.

The difficulty in the way of the protection of life and property in Ireland has never been that there were not police enough, or courts enough, or jails enough, or judges enough, or summary jurisdiction enough, or penalties enough. In 1827, a bill was passed under which a man was liable to transportation for seven years, or, in other words, to penal servitude beyond the seas, for being found in a public house between nine o'clock at night and six in the morning, for precisely the same purpose for which it is proposed to pass the present bill. The Irish difficulty has always lain in the fact that the people were not on the side of the law, and that even if they disapproved of the crime they would not capture or testify against the criminal. The statesmen who should overcome this, and make them feel that the law was their law and they were responsible for its execution, would solve the Irish problem, in so far as crime and outrage are concerned. We do not say that this can be done in a day; but if the opportunity afforded by the Cavendish-Burke murders had been seized, and the Home Rulers had been taken into counsel and been asked to draft the measure for the suppression of secret societies and the prompt punishment of murderers and intimidators, a long step would have been made toward it. Those remarkable powers of combination which are now used to screen criminals and baffle the police, would probably have been turned in the other direction, and the national pride or vanity—in Ireland a very powerful force—would probably have produced extraordinary exertions to give England and the world an example of what the Irish could do in the way of self-government. This has not been done, however. A great opportunity has been again allowed to slip by. The new bill will be received as a fresh English insult to the Irish people, and the chances are that the assassins and intimidators will find their task easier than ever. If any one asks how we know this, our answer is that we know it from the history of about fifty other bills of the same character tried within the last hundred and twenty years.

Of course it is very likely that with such a Secretary as Mr. Trevelyan, and such a Lord Lieutenant as Earl Spencer, the Act will be executed in such manner as to cause the least possible amount of irritation. But the least possible amount of irritation which such a measure can cause is sure to be very great, because in Ireland, no matter who holds the

reins of government in Dublin, a Coercion Act has to be executed by an army of functionaries who have been long used to consider the people as a conquered people, and who by no endeavor can ever give arbitrary searches, arbitrary prohibitions of meetings, arbitrary suppressions of newspapers, arbitrary arrests for being out at night, a mild or conciliatory character. The whole scheme is in short a huge mistake, committed, as hundreds like it have been committed, in deference to English opinion on the one subject of all subjects in the world on which English opinion is probably least informed, most prejudiced, and most misleading—the remedy for Irish turbulence.

#### THE COMING PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.

THE commandment, "Thou shalt not look a gift horse in the teeth," has been repeatedly disobeyed by New York in the matter of the Astor and Lenox libraries. From their very foundation there has been a constant succession of newspaper criticisms on the management, chiefly finding fault with their inaccessibility, which is declared to be so great that they do not deserve to be called public libraries. But it may be doubted whether Mr. Astor and Mr. Lenox ever thought of establishing public libraries in the sense in which that term has come to be understood of late.

The Lenox is not a library at all, but a museum—a collection not of books to read but of books to show. Here, perhaps, it may be allowed that the founder's name was a misnomer. But he never styled it the Lenox Public Library. It was in fact his private museum of book rarities, which grew too large to be kept entirely to himself, and so was ordered to be opened occasionally to the public, like the picture-gallery in an English nobleman's country mansion. It is a little more difficult to get access to the Lenox Library than to a Duke's castle, to be sure, and the library is open fewer days in the week than most of the English show houses; but that is a matter of detail. On the other hand, Mr. Lenox magnificently built a separate house for his book-gallery, which is an ornament to the handsomest part of the city, and another reason why New Yorkers should not be dissatisfied. Moreover, he put it out of the power of himself and his heirs to sell the collection—a termination of galleries and libraries which is not unexampled. Whatever rights the public has in the library are secured to it forever. The right to complain is not among the number.

As to the Astor, the library was hardly open when people began to show their ingratitude. A collection of 80,000 volumes was nothing if the books could not be taken home. They wanted a circulating, not a reference, library. It was of no use to compare the British Museum, and urge the comfort of being sure that all the books in such a library will be there when one wants them, and to point out that a book which has been taken home practically does not belong to the library; all this did not avail to prevent a constant succession of reproaches. However, on this point the trustees stood firm; no book has been allowed to go outside of the walls, and nearly a generation has exhausted itself in futile grumbings. Side by side with this was a real grievance, if there can be a grievance where there is no right. Granting, it was said, that it is best to confine the books to the building, why limit their use to hours when no man who has his living to earn can go to the building? If you would let us study the books at home, even a



couple of hours a day might be enough for their delivery and return; but if you oblige us to come to the library, let it be open at hours when we can come; and let it be open long enough to enable students from the country or from other cities to get a full day's work. Some of us cannot afford to live in New York for only six hours' work a day.

Now, if the library had been a public institution, supported by the people's money, this would have been, we repeat, a real grievance, calling for very strong language, as showing that the trustees entirely failed to comprehend the public needs. But the case was different with a privately-founded library. The trustees must be assumed to have comprehended the wishes of the founders, for the founders were members of the Board. They could not have intended the library to be of use—at least of convenient use—to the mechanic, the clerk, the merchant, the professional man. It was plainly designed for those who are not tied down to any fixed hours of employment during the day. These should have been, and probably were moderately grateful. Other people ought to have held their peace, as the matter did not concern them at all. Lawyers might as well have complained because a medical library did not contain law books, and was accessible only at hours when they were engaged in court. Nevertheless, the outcry was so loud on this point that, after twenty-seven years' resistance, the authorities last year lengthened the opening an hour at each end; and there are even rumors, the wish perhaps being father to the thought, that at a not too distant future a room will be opened in the evening where books can be studied for which orders have been left either in person or by mail during the day. When that is done it will be in human nature to complain that the light is poor and the ventilation bad. If we may argue from a considerable experience of evening reading-rooms, both assertions will be true, but we hope they will not be publicly made, at least till the newness of the favor is a little worn off.

But now a new objection has been brought forward which at least avoids the charge of ingratitude. You may not too closely inquire into the age of the nag given you by a kind friend, but suppose the present prevents another friend from giving you an Arab steed, because you are thought to be well provided for in the matter of horseflesh. May you not ask your friend to take back his gift, or may you not let it be generally known that you are not quite satisfied with the slow gait and staid demeanor of your dobbie? This is what a contemporary critic has done:

"While the Astor Library continues to exist and to grow in superficial area and in the number of its hoarded volumes, the State will not give us what we need; the legislator at Albany will point to the ponderous and drowsy building in Lafayette Place. Let the Astor stand out of the way."

We must say that the suggestions here, actual and implied, do not strike us favorably. It is not easy to see how the Astor can "stand out of the way"; it is not at all likely that the legislator at Albany will give a library to New York city out of the State fund; and the proposition to add a new screw to the "Machine" is one which taxpayers will regard with dismay.

The true solution is not a State grant, not a city establishment managed by a political commission, not an institution founded by one man for objects dear to him alone; but a fund raised by combined generosity, where no one person can have a prevailing influence, vested in the hands of trustees who, receiving it for the public use, will be sensitively on the watch for all methods by which the public good can be furthered; not committed to any

one policy, but able to reshape their course from time to time as experience teaches them. Such a library will not need to demand that any of the older ones shall stand out of the way, for those to whom the new organization will look for support will never imagine that the older libraries supply the need. Moreover, it has been noticed elsewhere that a little rivalry between public institutions is a useful stimulus to the generosity of their friends. The late lengthening of the hours at the Astor gives ground for hope that its arrangements may in time be so modified as to meet the requirements of busy as well as of leisurely students; the Mercantile, the Young Men's, and the Apprentices' will supply certain somewhat different needs, and the New York Free Library will cover all the ground that is left; for it is incredible that any institution which does so much good work should long be allowed to labor with such inadequate means. This is not so showy a method as that of meeting all wants by one great public institution, as at Boston; but perhaps it may turn out to be as useful in the end, and as well suited to the circumstances under which the apparently rather clumsy system will have grown up.

#### SOUTHERN PINE.

THE future of the Northwestern lumber industry has already been discussed at some length in these columns, in the light of Prof. Sargent's investigation into the forest wealth of the United States. Forestry Bulletins covering several of the Southern States have lately been issued by the Census Office, and it is now for the first time possible to obtain an accurate idea of the extent and composition of the great maritime pine belt which stretches from Virginia nearly to the Brazos. The statement that, at the present rate of consumption, twelve years would practically exhaust the pine of the Lake Region, must have seemed startling to persons unfamiliar with the actual condition of the Northwestern pineries. It will be no less a surprise, even to those best informed in regard to Southern forests, to learn that Louisiana contains over 84 billion feet of merchantable pine, or more than was left standing at the end of the census year in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; or that Arkansas, which has never been looked upon as a great pine State, contains, in addition to its unrivalled hard-wood forests, over 41 billion feet of yellow pine, or rather more than the amount of white pine credited to Wisconsin. Texas is believed to possess some 67 billion feet of pine. These three States contain more than 190 billion feet of merchantable pine, or more than double the amount supposed to remain in the three Lake States from which of late years the country has been chiefly supplied with white pine. The Southern pine belt, running through nine States, is believed to have contained, at the end of the census year, not less than 255 billion feet of merchantable pine, or enough to last, at the rate of consumption of that year, some two hundred and fifty years.

The value of this great body of timber is enormous, and must have an important influence in developing the material prosperity of the South. But because Southern forests contain a greater amount of pine than they have been supposed to contain, the almost total destruction of the white pine of the North is none the less a national calamity. The Southern forests produce no pine which can take the place of white pine. The long-leaved pine, of which the forests of the Southern coast are largely composed, is one of the most valuable timber-trees. The wood of no other pine at all equals it in strength or fitness for all kinds of heavy construction. It is, however, as compared with white pine, difficult to

work, especially when seasoned, and so full of resin as to be unfit for those uses to which white pine is universally applied. The yellow pine of Arkansas, which also covers much of Louisiana and eastern Texas, is a valuable building material, although inferior to the long-leaved pine in strength, and without the peculiar qualities of the white pine. The destruction of the white pine will deprive Eastern America of her most available and, all things considered, most generally valuable lumber, and Southern pine, whatever its value, can never take its place.

The study of the actual condition of our forests indicates important commercial changes which may be expected to grow out of the changing conditions of the lumber trade. New Orleans seems destined at no distant day to become one of the greatest lumber-distributing and manufacturing centres of the world. Its position with reference to vast forests, its commercial importance, and the ease with which logs may reach it by river and lake, point to this conclusion. A great deal of Northern capital has been invested during the last few months in Southern timber lands, and the number of persons seeking such investments is rapidly increasing. The best-informed Northern lumbermen realize at last that the time has come when they must seek new fields for their operations or abandon the business entirely. These men are getting ready to move their mills, capital, and energy into the South; and their attention is naturally directed to the Gulf States. The outlook for new investments of this sort in the South Atlantic States is not favorable. The four Atlantic pine States, including the whole of Florida, contain less than 24 billion feet of pine. The most accessible timber, situated along the streams and railroads, has already been removed, and much of the remainder has been injured in the manufacture of turpentine. Alabama and Mississippi contain great bodies of pine, but in the three pine States west of the Mississippi, pine forests in which the sound of the logger's axe has never been heard extend over tens of thousands of square miles. Here during the next twenty-five years will be seen, we believe, the great lumbering operations of the continent—if, indeed, these forests can supply during twenty-five years the demands which will probably be made upon them. It is not easy to foresee how great these demands will be. The population of an enormous territory must procure its building materials from these trans-Mississippi pineries. From the Brazos to the Sierra Nevada of California, except on the high and usually inaccessible mountain range of the Southern Rocky Mountain region, a tree fit to saw into boards does not grow. The northern Mexican plateau is destitute of valuable forests, and must depend, with growing prosperity, upon the United States for its lumber. West of El Paso, the country will be supplied from the Pacific Coast; east of El Paso—that is, all of Texas and the provinces of north-eastern Mexico—it must draw its lumber from the pine forests immediately west of the Mississippi River. It is needless to point out how rapidly western Texas is now becoming settled, or to estimate even the growing demand made upon these particular forests. Their position with reference to a treeless, although rich agricultural and grazing, region insures their entire destruction at no very distant day.

The demand for Southern pine for Northern consumption and export is rapidly increasing also, and the country must not make the mistake, which it made first in regard to the pine supply of Maine, and then in regard to the pine supply of Pennsylvania and Michigan, and which the Californians are now making in regard to their redwood, and conclude that, because the Southern States contain vast quantities of pine

the supply will last for ever. No forest is inexhaustible if nothing is done to protect or perpetuate it. The recklessness which has marked the management of forest property at the North has not been wanting in the South. The Southern pine forest, as it stands to-day, is mature throughout, and ready for the axe. No young trees are coming up to take the place of those which have reached, or nearly reached, their prime. The custom, first instituted by the Indians, it is said, has long prevailed in the South, of carefully burning over every spring the whole territory occupied by the pine forest, to improve the poor and scanty grazing the forests afford. A more ingenious system for destroying the permanent value of a forest could not have been devised. A forest fire kindled every year does not find much to feed upon, and cannot burn long enough to greatly injure the old trees, but it sweeps up the humus from the surface of the ground, destroys the vitality of any seed that may have fallen during the winter, and exterminates all seedlings and young trees.

Looking forward fifty years, the future of these forests is not brilliant, and, unless some general change of management can be initiated, their extermination is inevitable. It may take a few years less or a few years more, as the country is prosperous or otherwise, to find a market for the 255 billion feet of lumber which Prof. Sargent tells us these forests may be expected to contain; but unless fire and grazing animals can be excluded from them, their days are numbered. The South has only to turn to Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, or Michigan, to learn how quickly forests which were only a few years ago deemed inexhaustible may melt away before reckless disregard of the simplest laws of nature.

#### "THE RANTZAUS."

PARIS, April 27.

"LES RANTZAU" is the great event of the Théâtre-Français, as "Francesca de Rimini" is the great event of the Opéra. MM. Erckmann-Chatrian were very successful in adapting their novel of 'Ami Fritz' to the stage, and they were fortunate enough to have their piece played by the best actors in the world. The "Ami Fritz" was at first very much criticised: it was not dramatic; it was a mere succession of tableaux; there was too much eating and drinking; and even love was too much intermixed with gourmandizing. All this must be admitted. Nevertheless, there is all through "Ami Fritz" a freshness, a natural exhibition of the simplest emotions of the human heart, a certain sort of rural innocence, which conquered the Parisian public, blasé as it is, and perhaps because it is blasé. I have heard "Ami Fritz" so often that I know every intonation, every gesture of the actors, and I must confess that I can still hear it with pleasure. It is so really "Alsatian," it brings back the healthy odors of the Vosges; the noisy gayety of Fritz and of his friends seems to do me good, and to scatter the mist from my thoughts.

I was, therefore, quite prepared to admire "The Rantzaus"; and in order not to spoil my pleasure, I did not read the novel, 'The Two Brothers,' which served as a canvas for the piece. I knew that M. Perrin, the director of the Français, had taken the greatest pains: that the scenery was true; that the best actors played in the piece—Got, Worms, Maubant; that Mlle. Bartet was to be the heroine; and Mlle. Bartet, though she is only one of the minor stars of the French stage, has a very pure and delicate light. I must confess that I was much disappointed. The story of "The Rantzaus" is very

simple; it is even common. Two branches of a family are separated by a great hatred, and the two descendants fall in love with each other. It is the story of the Capulets and the Montagus, of "Romeo and Juliet," transferred to a country village of Alsace. But in order to give something poetical to this subject, you must give some poetical cause to the family hatred; you must give it the character of a vendetta: some crime must be avenged. Mérimée did not forget this rule in his admirable 'Colomba,' which is a Corsican version of the old story. The great and almost revolting defect of "The Rantzaus" is the terrible vulgarity of the cause of the family hatred: the two brothers hate each other, and for thirty years keep up one against the other a state of perpetual and savage warfare, merely because their father's will did not leave them equal parts in the inheritance—one of the Rantzaus received as much more than the other as the French law allows. For two brothers, this *quotité disponible*, as the law calls it, is one-third; one of the brothers having two-thirds, the other only one-third (with three children, the disposable amount which can be given to one of them in excess is one-fourth; with four children, it is one-fifth, etc.). The hatred of the Rantzaus is as vulgar in its origin as it is in its expression: the two brothers bid against each other whenever there is a piece of meadow to be sold in the valley; they fight each other with the help of notaries and lawyers. It is impossible to take any interest in two such disagreeable creatures; and, as they are perpetually on the scene, the whole piece is spoiled by their presence.

I will add, also, that the two Rantzaus having no real local coloring, the piece is not truly Alsatian, as is "Ami Fritz." It might just as well take place in Burgundy, in Provence, in Brittany—wherever there are any avaricious people. Even the dress of the Rantzaus is disagreeable; they are bourgeoisie rather than peasants, and are dressed in the fashion of 1820. Maubant and Got reminded me all the time, with their top-boots and their odd hats, of some very absurd dramas I once saw at the Porte Saint-Martin or at the Ambigu. The lovers are not much more interesting than their parents. The girl dresses as a demoiselle; she has not the pretty country costume which Mlle. Reichenberg wears in "Ami Fritz." She is a silly, foolish young thing, who says nothing bright; she is in perpetual fear of her father, who is a brute, and who beats her when she refuses to marry the man he intended her to marry—the elegant *garde-général* of the state forces, an official with a fine green uniform embroidered with silver. The scene between Rantzaus and his daughter is absolutely revolting. The poor girl does not even avow her secret love for her cousin; she is hardly conscious of it; she simply says that she will not marry the *garde-général*, and she asks permission to enter the convent of Molsheim, where she received her education. This declaration drives Rantzaus to such a pitch of fury that he positively knocks his daughter to the ground.

Such scenes are not made for the French Theatre. The audience at the first representation was shocked and dissatisfied; but this is a picked audience, and experience shows that it no longer makes public opinion. There is in reality no public opinion left in theatrical matters; the directors can play almost anything they like, as there are always hosts of foreigners and of *provinciaux* in Paris. The railways bring every day an enormous floating population, which rushes to all the theatres. The same piece can be played a hundred, two hundred, sometimes three hundred times. Even when people hear that a play is not good, they will see it once for curiosity's sake. Our age can really be called a

theatrical age. Thirty years ago "The Rantzaus" would not have been tolerated at the Porte Saint-Martin; it is tolerated now at the French Theatre.

The end of Erckmann-Chatrian's new piece is of course the reconciliation of the Alsatian Capulets and Montagus. It is brought about by the coarsest means. The young daughter falls ill, almost unto death, and is cured by the simple means found long ago in the "Amour Médecin." The favorite character in the piece is a schoolmaster, who acts as go-between, for the two Rantzaus hate each other so fiercely that without this intermediate character there could be no communication, no play at all. The schoolmaster's part is played by Coquelin; and it must be said, in justice to him, that he filled the rôle of a country schoolmaster—good, virtuous, sentimental, the friend of every woman and child in the village—with a singular perfection. The schoolmaster is in this play what the rabbi was in "Ami Fritz": he is sententious, he says things which might be put in school-books, he is timid, he is kindly, he succeeds in his undertakings by the mere force of truth and of virtue. He discovers the secret passion of the two lovers; he brings them together; he is the universal confidant. His bonhomie is in striking contrast with the coarseness and ill-temper of the Rantzaus. However, if such a part were not played by an actor like Coquelin, it would be simply insipid and dull.

It is really a pity to find so great a distance between the production and its interpretation—such admirable instruments employed in such ordinary work; but such seems to be the destiny of the stage at present. The multitude of spectators accept almost any sort of theatrical work upon two conditions: the *mise-en-scène*, the scenery, must be a pleasure to the eye, and the actors must be as perfect as possible. The importance given to the material accessories of the stage—furniture, chairs, curtains, etc.—is not a very good omen; for it implies that the spectators care less for the drama itself than for its *cadre* or mounting. They know when a room is furnished in the Louis XIII. or Louis XV. style; but do they know as well what forms the play of the eternal human passions took at these periods? The importance given to the actor himself, to his personality, is also a bad symptom; it is not well that the papers should be informed every day of whatever concerns the life of every eminent actor or actress, with as much care as if they were kings or queens. We are positively invaded by what the Parisian calls vulgarly the *cabotin*. A Republican actor was once hissed, toward the year 1831. He advanced gravely to the front of the stage, and said: "Are these hisses for the actor, or are they for the citizen?" "They are for the *cabotin*," answered somebody. The *cabotins* are now everywhere and everything. I dare say—I am sure—there are in the theatrical profession some good, conscientious, even some virtuous people; but it cannot be denied that the profession of actor has never been regarded as one which tends to elevate the character of a man or of a woman. There have been a few very great men and women, in England, in France, in Italy, who showed real genius on the stage, and who associated with the best people of their time; but this is the exception which confirms the rule. Actors and actresses have lately become too prominent. I do not object, in one sense, to the decoration of the Legion of Honor given last year to M. Got, of the Comédie-Française, though it seems strange to associate an order of chivalry with *Mascarille*, or some other parts. I suppose some of the subscribers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will not object to the article written in the last number on a play of Molière's by M. Coquelin, who takes the part



of the schoolmaster in "The Rantzaus." In this article M. Coquelin comes out again as schoolmaster, and explains his views on the woman question. His article has nothing very new or original, and its style, though it is not bad, can hardly be compared with that of Fénelon in his 'Éducation des Filles.' These incidents, trifling in themselves, show, however, one thing: the actors and actresses of the day are not satisfied with coming before the public in the various characters which they must assume on the stage. Their vanity has been so cultivated by the press, by the admiration of the public, that they wish to be admired in themselves. They take off the mask, and wish to be applauded and courted as men or women. In our democratic society they are, with the leaders of the popular parties, perhaps the most notorious characters. It is not to be wondered at that Gambetta and Coquelin are very intimate; they both feel that they are before the public, and that they have something to learn from each other.

My analysis of "The Rantzaus" has carried me perhaps a little too far, and it is quite useless to moralize on the fashions of the day. It is interesting, however, to note that literature can be inferior while the art of acting is getting more and more perfect. It is the same, perhaps, in all arts: the mechanical part of painting and sculpture can be very perfect while there is a great lack of ideas among the artists; houses can be very comfortable and very splendid, and yet the architecture be very poor and insignificant; the *virtuoso* can play admirably, while the music he plays has no sense, harmony, or melody. The greatest works of mankind have perhaps been made with the meanest tools.

## Correspondence.

### THE NEW VIRGINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: On Thursday of last week the Readjuster Board, lately appointed by Governor Cameron for the University of Virginia, met here to effect an organization, and to prepare for the re-organization of the institution next month. For the first time in its history since founded by Jefferson, aspirants for various positions in the institution were here *in person* urging their claims upon members of the Board. It was a novel spectacle to see the entrance and steps of the Infirmary, where the Board is accustomed to hold its meetings, crowded with men from whose pockets protruded voluminous testimonials, while those a little less pushing stood beneath the trees and lined the fence!

This lobbying, undignified method of pushing their claims demonstrates the fitness of these aspirants, as well as the fitness of the *Liberal Party*, which has introduced this system, for the trusts and responsibilities it has so rudely assumed. Unless something can be done to save the University of Virginia from the fate which has overtaken its sister institutions, and which now threatens it, truly the eagles have not gathered together too soon. DAYLESFORD.

CHARLOTTESVILLE VA., May 8.

## Notes.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston, have in preparation a map of the headwaters of the Aroostook, Penobscot, and St. John Rivers, compiled by Thomas Sedgewick Steele. It will be mounted on cloth, and must commend itself to campers-out, hunters, and canoeists. The size is twenty by thirty inches.

Ginn, Heath & Co. are on the point of issuing

the first of a 'College Series of Latin Authors,' edited by Professor C. L. Smith, of Harvard, and Professor Tracy Peck, of Yale. Cicero's 'Brutus,' edited by Professor Martin Kellogg, of the University of California, heads the list.

'Among the Azores,' an illustrated volume by L. H. Weeks; 'Essays from the *Critic*,' and a new novel, 'A Reverend Idol,' are among the forthcoming publications of J. R. Osgood & Co.

In Mrs. Oliphant's "Foreign Classics for English Readers," the new volume to be published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. is 'Rousseau,' by Henry Graham. The same house has in press 'Zoological Sketches,' by Felix Oswald, and 'Brushland,' by John Darby.

American editions of the Rev. Andrew Jukes's 'Types of Genesis,' and 'The Restitution of All Things,' will be published by T. Whittaker, who has just issued a third edition (in this country) of Mr. S. Baring-Gould's amusing and edifying life of Robert Stephen Hawker, 'The Vicar of Morwenstow.'

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. publish immediately 'Across the Atlantic,' a daily manual for ocean travellers, which contains, besides appropriate Scriptural selections, a map and a miniature memorandum log-book. Of the same class is the little volume recently put forth by this firm—'Red-letter Days: a Memorial and Birthday Book'—compiled by Frances Ridley Havergal.

M. Jules Lévy's monthly periodical, *Le Français* (Cambridge, Mass.), which presently terminates its second year, has maintained itself in all respects on a level of excellence never before reached by any similar pedagogic work in this country. A cultivated taste presides over the selections, and large experience enables the editor to anticipate and to meet the difficulties of students of the French language. *Le Français* is scrupulously printed.

The first of the three volumes of Mr. Pierre Irving's 'Life and Letters of Washington Irving' has just appeared in the "Geoffrey Crayon" edition of the Messrs. Putnam.

M. M. Ballou's 'Notable Thoughts About Women' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) fills 403 pages with 3,471 "elegant extracts" of varying length. The compiler says he "has been exercised by a catholic spirit," and begs not to be committed to the sentiments of every author whom he quotes. But he has been less than catholic in admitting, as if applicable to only one sex, sentiments like these: "In love, anger is always a mistake." "It is easy to fall in or out of love." The index to "love," by the way, is appallingly long.

From the same publishers we have 'A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe,' the eleventh edition. This handy work, besides the usual annual revision, has this year added to it a select list of famous pictures to be seen in European galleries.

More diminutive, but not less authoritative within its sphere, is Mr. T. W. Knox's 'Pocket Guide for Europe' (New York: C. T. Dillingham). Mr. Knox is a veteran traveller, and his instructions have an element of humor which is not a common feature of guide-books. The book will serve for the Levant.

Mr. Knox's latest volume for the young folks is 'The Young Nimrods Around the World,' to be issued shortly by the Messrs. Harper.

A laborious example has been laudably set by Mr. C. C. Royce in his 'Cessions of Land by Indian Tribes to the United States,' illustrated by those in the State of Indiana, which forms a chapter in the first annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology, and has also been struck off separately. The subject is very obscure, but is not without its fascination for the student. Mr. Royce gives a large colored map of Indiana, and a corresponding list of cessions.

At the Matt. Carpenter sale the monotonous succession of law books at five or six dollars each was varied by knocking down the 1,111 volumes of public documents at eight cents apiece. A Washington bookseller was the courageous purchaser.

On Monday of this week (May 15th), after the long rain-storm, occurred the semi-annual change of weather, the correlative of the November atmospheric wave of cold, dry air which introduces our six-months' winter. Accordingly, we are at last again arrived at summer—the true meteorological summer, which, being a natural epoch, is not arbitrarily exact in its advent, but is this year more than three weeks later than it was last.

Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., offers a number of prizes, from two hundred dollars to fifty, for the discovery of new comets in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, or Ireland, during the present year, or for meteoric stones found there (a) with fossil remains, or (b) without them.

In the volumes of astronomical observations issued by the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, it has been the custom, from 1866 to 1876, to print the observations with the transit circle in very full detail; but in the 24th volume, lately issued—that for the year 1877—the system has been changed, and only the results of the observations and their reductions are printed. The consequent diminution in the size of these volumes will be agreeable to all who have occasion to handle them. The 26-inch equatorial appears to have been very active during this year: it will be remembered that it was in the month of August that the satellites of Mars were discovered with this instrument by Professor Hall. Six appendices conclude the volume, the more important of which are, "Observations of Double Stars," by Professor Hall; "Investigation of the Objective and Micrometers of the 26-inch Equatorial," and "The Multiple Star  $\epsilon$  748," by Professor Holden; and "The Solar Parallax from Meridian Observations of Mars in 1877," by Professor Eastman. From this latter investigation results a value of  $\pi = 8''.953$ —which is only another contribution to the certainty that either astronomers do not yet know how to discuss observations of this sort, or that this method of determining the solar parallax is worthless.

The twenty-eighth volume of *L'Art* (J. W. Bouton) has the usual abundance of full-page etchings after ancient and modern masters; portraits of Edmondo de Amicis, of Theodore Rousseau, and of David d'Angers; some outline Campagna sketches, of great breadth and force; a sketch of the highly successful Rabelais statue set up at Chinon, etc.

In No. 887 of the *Nation*, attention was called to Finamore's valuable 'Vocabolario dell'Uso Abruzzese.' The author has undertaken a series of volumes devoted to the popular literature of the same locality, consisting of tales, legends, poems, and proverbs. The first volume, 'Tradizioni popolari Abruzzesi,' has recently appeared. It contains fifty-two tales. The value of the work, however, does not consist in the interesting variants it offers of well-known stories, but in the careful treatment of the dialect and the philological introductions prefixed to the stories of each commune. These constitute a significant contribution to Italian glottology.

—To the growing practice among book-lovers of publishing catalogues of their collections we owe a privately printed 'Catalogue of Books on Angling,' from the Library of a Practitioner of more than fifty years' experience in the Art of Angling, which has the imprint of the University Press at Cambridge, Mass. Catalogues of

angling collections in this country are not plentiful (we have seen but two before this), and are of great use to the increasing number of those interested in this department of literature. Mr. John Bartlett's (for our "practitioner" is none other than the author of the 'Familiar Quotations') enumerates about 600 volumes, many of them rare and nearly all standard books on the subject. It is very rich in Waltons, containing copies of about fifty editions (including the very rare first), seven of the John Majors, and, we think, all of the Pickerings. There are four of Berners, four of Bowker, four of Venables' 'Experienced Angler,' the second to the thirteenth inclusive of Thomas Best, and two copies of T. P. Lathy's interesting poem "The Angler," of which the original manuscript was lately for sale in London. Coming to the more modern and, we think, more desirable books, for the mere reader, there are Scrope's 'Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing'; Henderson's 'My Life as an Angler,' a charming narrative; Stoddart's five volumes, Francis Francis, Chitty (Theophilus South), Blacker (in our opinion the best book on fly tying), and numerous others well known to lovers of angling. We must not omit mentioning the two sets of the Newcastle "Fisher's Garlands," of six and ten volumes respectively. The collection, though not large, is excellently selected, and the editions are generally of the best; the print and paper of the Catalogue are creditable to all concerned.

—The English lecturer does not err by an overestimate of the intelligence of his audience; and Mr. Freeman, last winter, took an hour to make it perfectly plain to the meanest understanding that we—or at least the bulk of his audience—were not Britons, but Germans, and, after much emphatic iteration, we all knew to our heart's content that we had no part or lot in Caractacus, Caratacus, Caratucus, Caradoc, or whatever may be the last fashion of spelling the name of that hero. Moreover, we had no share in the glory of Boadicea. She was not our grandmother; not a drop of her blood flows in our veins. And yet the fascination of the mere soil survives. Poor boys, doomed to read Cæsar, do not care a button for Ariovistus, although he was their cousin never so many times removed, and yet like to read the Fifth Book and learn something about Britain. Surely it would be cruel to take a lesson from Mr. Freeman and tell them that they must not take to themselves Cæsar's complimentary notice of the inhabitants of Kent. In spite of the great historian, we feel that the Roman occupation of Britain is a personal concern of ours, and so Prof. Hübner, the distinguished editor of the 'Inscriptiones Britannicæ,' has done well to publish a separate and more accessible edition of his essay on the Roman army in Britain, which appeared first in a recent number of the *Hermes*. This essay, based on a close study of the inscriptions and of the topographical finds, as well as of the scant indications in ancient authors, will be welcome to wider circles than those usually reached by the pages of a philological journal; and students of English history have reason to thank Prof. Hübner for this resumption and extension of his previous studies. His sketch begins with the army of occupation under Claudius, or rather under Plautius, and breaks off at the reorganization of the Roman army under Diocletian. The first part treats of the legions; the latter part deals with the difficult question of the auxiliaries—Gallie, German, British, Pannonian, Spanish. An outline map enables us to represent to ourselves the distribution of the legions. More *Germanorum*, Prof. Hübner gives his predecessors a touch of his critical quality, but he is not unmerciful. There is a special charm of reality

about a work of this kind, as there is nothing like contemporaneous documents.

"Perish'd many a maid and matron, many a valorous legionary,  
Fell the colony, city, and citadel—London, Verulam,  
Camulodūne."

That seems far away, unreal, as artificial as the accents on Camulodūne. Much nearer to us is this simple statement: "The only inscriptions of the XIVth legion that have been found in England are two which mark the graves of legionaries who seem to have fallen during the expedition of Paulinus to Mona; in both the legion appears without the name *Martia Victrix*, which it did not receive until the recovery of Camalodunum." What a pity, in this age of pedantic exactness, that Mr. Tennyson did not know that Camalodunum, not Camulodunum, was the old, original spelling.

—A French library journal has been started, to match the German *Neuer Anzeiger* of Petzholdt; the English *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association, and our *Library Journal*. A new series of *Le Cabinet Historique*, to be edited by M. Robert, of the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, is to consist of three parts: First, all documents about the service and the organization of libraries and archives; second, extracts from archives and inventories or catalogues of manuscripts in public or private libraries; third, a *Courrier*, or, as we should say, letters "from our regular correspondent." The new journal evidently looks rather to the historical and bibliographical than to the practical part of bibliometrics, which naturally has less interest for the European mind than for us, since in long-established libraries most details are settled beyond the possibility of change. Another promised periodical (approximately bi-monthly) will devote itself not so much to the librarians as to the bibliomaniacs. The *Guide du Libraire-antiquaire et du Bibliophile*, edited by J. de Beauchamps and Éd. Rouveyre, undertakes to keep its public informed of the changes in the prices of rare books. In the rapid fluctuations of the present day any volume like Brunet's 'Manuel de l'Amateur' is out of date almost as soon as published. Nothing but a periodical can give information sufficiently contemporary to be of much service. We have not for a long time met with a more impressive example of the pace at which we live nowadays. That the want of such information has been felt is shown by the fact that since the first announcement, in July, 1881, two thousand subscriptions to the new journal have been received. Its editors say that they have been preparing for the work for ten years—not consciously, we suppose—and have collected nearly 25,000 card-titles of the most important rare books, which they have kept constantly annotated with the prices obtained at auction sales or demanded by the second-hand booksellers, not neglecting bibliographical information and anecdotes concerning the literary or artistic value of the books. The *Guide* will be sold in separate *livraisons*, at three francs. Each twelve parts will make a volume, and be provided with an introduction and indexes of titles and of authors.

—Under the title of 'Schottische Reiseskizzen' (Leipzig: Schottlaender), Prof. von Holtzendorff has collected the letters contributed by him to several German periodicals while a delegate to the Social Science Congress of Edinburgh, in October, 1880. These letters, although mainly devoted to the proceedings of the Congress, commend themselves to a far wider public than can now be interested in that occasion. Prof. von Holtzendorff is emphatically an author who could not write a dull page if he tried; and one would think that the opportunity of trying

were given in the task of condensing the arguments of Scotch speakers and commenting on Scotch law. He is, however, so great an admirer of British institutions, and withal so keen and genial a discernor of foibles—whether British, German, or purely human—that neither readers of the author's 'English Country Squire' nor of his "Political and Unpolitical Notes" (*Politische und unpolitische Zeitglossen*) will be disappointed in these 'Sketches of Scottish Travels.' We transcribe at random some of his happy touches. A learned assembly of German specialists, as contrasted with the heterogeneity of the Scotch gathering, strikes him as "a fair for the mutual exchange of opinions which everybody is fully determined never to part with." The astonishing progress of the United States in the technical sciences, in spite of the inferiority of American schools to those of Germany, he ascribes to the fact that the Army and Navy offer so little attraction to men of ability. In Germany the higher grades of the Army and the civil service absorb much of the best talent of the country, while in the United States "the scramble for office and the yoke of partisanship repel the better elements." In discoursing with a lady on the Scottish Sunday, he thus defends the attendance of freethinkers at divine worship against the charge of hypocrisy:

"Where a people in its entirety is religiously inclined, . . . I consider it even creditable in a freethinker to do violence to his feelings during the few hours of Sunday service. By your presence in church you do not pay your respects to the pastor, . . . but to the congregation. He who accuses you of hypocrisy because you make concessions to the sentiments of your community or of your servants, must also call the lord of the manor a hypocrite who, at the village festival, according to ancient custom, leads off the dance with the oldest maid in his employ."

Here is a glimpse of Lord Brougham, who presided over the meetings of the Social Science Association in its first years:

"I made the acquaintance of the old gentleman in Dublin, in 1861, and marvelled equally at the prodigious memory of the octogenarian, who quoted literally entire passages from the Parliamentary proceedings of forty years ago, and at the occasional ignorance of the great jurist, who knew more about French law than about the criminal law of Ireland."

—In one of the instalments of the "Zeitglossen" (*Gegenwart*, No. 10, 1881) Prof. von Holtzendorff had briefly but vigorously recorded his opinion of the many-headed nuisance comprised in the word "Trinkgeld" (*pourboire*), and but vaguely hinted at by the English "waiter's fee." The subject is now exhaustively and learnedly treated, as to origin, ethical and economic importance, and remedial measures, in the April number of *Westermann's Monatshefte*, by Rudolf von Jhering, a distinguished colleague of Prof. von Holtzendorff, and, like him, a frequent contributor to the periodical press. The learned Professor, pursuing the strictly scientific method, begins *ab ovo* with the legal definition of the *Trinkgeld*, and, after properly subdividing his subject into three classes, confines himself more particularly to the most obnoxious species—i. e., the "waiter's fee." In its crude beginning a bribe pure and simple offered by a guest to secure extra service, the obsequious waiter soon learned to exact it as his due. In its further development, the greedy innkeeper stepped between it and the waiter's pocket, and insisted on having it turned over to himself. Skill and dishonesty, however, baffled greed, and in the next stage of its evolution the *Trinkgeld* advanced to the dignity of a perquisite taken into account in fixing the wages. As it approached perfection, the landlord not only paid no wages at all, but even de-



rived a handsome revenue from the letting out, under contract, of the chief-waitership, which in turn never failed to yield a large income. The *Trinkgeld*, having now been fully established as a tax which must not only be paid but computed by each chafing guest, the obliging landlord proposes to do away with it altogether, and the result is the introduction of "service and candles" into the hotel bill. But, unfortunately, "the porter is not included in the service"; the unsuspecting guest pays the porter, and the "service," and the "candles," and the waiter, and the maid, and the "boots," and the head-waiter—and the *Trinkgeld* has at last reached the height of perfection. Nor is its pernicious activity confined to the hotel, for, according to Prof. von Jhering, it threatens to sap the very foundations of the hospitality of the social board. No entertainment in a friendly circle, no cup of tea, however weak, without its corresponding *Trinkgeld*, given under the very eyes and with the sanction of the lady of the house. In order to remedy this distressing state of affairs, Prof. von Jhering advises his countrymen first of all to take courage from the example of the English traveller, who dares to brave the frowns of the indignant waiter, and has actually succeeded in introducing into a first-class hotel of Lucerne the regulation: "MM. les Étrangers sont priés de ne plus donner de pourboire aux employés de l'Hôtel." The possibility of reform being demonstrated, the Professor sees, as in a vision, the speculative innkeeper of the future advertising the fact that in his establishment no *Trinkgeld* is tolerated, profiting thus by the very disappearance of the nuisance. "And, while urging the formation of anti-*Trinkgeld* clubs, Prof. Jhering, mindful of the dictates of justice, wishes the annual contributions of the members to form a fund for the benefit of needy waiters and servants of all classes. It must be added that he is himself not very sanguine as to the success of his measures; but he may justly claim the credit of having been the first to take a particularly unmanageable bull by the horns.

—Apropos of the rapacity of landlords, a writer in *Vom Fels zum Meer*, under the tempting heading of "Unselfish Innkeepers," describes a state of society from which one of the elements of the innkeeper's greed—direct interest in fostering the intemperate habits of his guests—has been happily eliminated. We refer to the Swedish city of Gothenburg, where, for the past fifteen years, the control of the liquor-traffic—the source of so much evil in the north of Europe—has been in the hands of a stock-company guided solely by humanitarian motives. Formerly every landed proprietor in Sweden had the right to distil brandy for his own consumption, until in 1830 the number of such distilleries reached 173,000, producing annually about 42 million gallons. The efforts of the friends of temperance, who finally succeeded in abolishing all but steam-distilleries, had in 1871 reduced the number of inns and grog-shops among the rural population of Sweden (comprising about 3½ millions) to 460; while in the towns pauperism caused by intemperance continued to increase. The stock-company referred to began operations by acquiring of the city of Gothenburg the exclusive license to carry on the liquor-traffic. Of the sixty-one inns which thus passed into its hands, the company suppressed twenty-one. The rest, transformed into well-appointed dining-rooms, are managed by employees of the company, who have the right to sell on their own account beer, tea, coffee, etc., and are thus directly interested in discouraging the indulgence of their customers in stronger beverages. The profits of the company are turned into the municipal treasury, while losses are to be borne

by the shareholders. In 1876 the gains amounted to about \$175,000. The example of Gothenburg has, so far, been followed by fifty-seven of the ninety towns of Sweden, Stockholm included, and nineteen towns of Norway.

—Whether "the wickedest man in New York," of whom we used to hear so frequently a few years ago, has slidden back from conversion into his earlier broad way, we cannot affirm; but, even if he has unhappily done so, his record, unless he has gone on transgressing with most illaudable enterprise and persistence, must pale before that of an erring sister who has emerged into sudden notice across the Atlantic. Jane Johnson, just now well known there by her photograph, is this palmary heroine. Her age is four-score and four; and the total of her inferential delinquencies is no less remarkable than her vivacious anility. In the course of her career, she has been an inmate of Leeds prison two hundred and forty times, and the walls of the jail at Bradford are likewise very familiar to her. So, at all events, testifies Mr. Elijah Cadman, "Major of the Yorkshire Division of the Salvation Army," who has benevolently undertaken to "exploit" the veteran culprit's cast-off rags of naughtiness. Jane "has been saved now two months, and spoke four times yesterday in Hull," according to Major Cadman, in a letter which he has communicated to a London journal. To what, then, may the eloquence of Jane, if she only keeps steady, wax when she shall have been "saved" twice two months? However, be it, or not, that her tongue is destined to get more and more loosed as she grows established in reputable living, let us hope that May and June will find her in the same frame of mind that she was in during March and April. As her admiring impresario further informs us, "she holds her stick, which she calls her 'old man'; and with him she used to thrash the policemen." Catholicism has often shrewdly utilized fanatics; and an ancient virago, once bridled and snaffled, could undoubtedly be turned to much worse account than by being impressed in the service of the proletarian church militant.

—One of the most attractive figures in the Norse annals is that of King Olaf Haraldson, whose efforts to convert the heathen of his realm won him a crown of martyrdom when he fell by the hand of his rebellious subjects on the field of Stiklestad. The sanctity of the dead hero was confirmed by many miracles, and his canonization followed as a matter of course. The popularity of the saint was enormous, his cult extended from Norway to Spain, and his legend was duly treasured up in the vast storehouse of Christian mythology. One of these legends was compiled by Augustinus (Eystein), second Bishop of Trondhjem, who died in 1188, and is extant in several incomplete and anonymous forms. An examination of a MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, revealed the complete version and the author's name. This version has recently been edited by F. Metcalfe, M.A., under the title, "Passio et Miracula Beati Olavi" (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1881). The editor has prefixed an admirable introduction, containing the story of Olaf and an account of the author. The contents of the MS. (a facsimile of which is given) do not call for any detailed notice, as they differ but little from the ordinary wearisome mediæval legends. Only one miracle has any comparative interest—namely, that of the two penitent parricides (p. 96), whose chains break of themselves—those of one brother at Jerusalem, of the other at the shrine of St. Olaf. This episode occurs in other legends, and recalls the

bursting of the iron bands in the story of the Frog Prince (Grimm, No. 1).

#### HUXLEY'S SCIENCE AND CULTURE.

*Science and Culture, and Other Essays.* By Thomas Henry Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S. D. Appleton & Co. 1882.

THE various articles, lectures, and addresses collected in the volume before us have been delivered by Huxley during the past seven years. They cover a variety of subjects which the author delights to expound, and his treatment of which cannot fail to leave a deep impression on his hearers or readers. He has an admirable skill as a popular expounder and critic, and chiefly as such he will be recognized hereafter in the scientific history of his time. His original scientific memoirs have been far less numerous and important than those of many less well-known naturalists, but the stamp of the master-workman is on all that he does, and no one understands better than he how to explain a new subject or illumine an old one. These essays, treating of education, philosophical speculation, and biological theories, show us the range of his knowledge, and in each he has given full play to his characteristic method of attacking the subject in hand.

The opening of Sir Josiah Mason's Science College at Birmingham has furnished Huxley with an appropriate occasion to press the claims of science as an essential element of a liberal education. He speaks for all scientific men when he says: "After having learned all that Greek, Roman, and Eastern antiquity has thought and said, and all that modern literatures have to tell us, it is not self-evident that we have laid a sufficiently broad and deep foundation for that criticism of life which constitutes culture." But this broader standard is by no means generally accepted. The man who has learned Latin and Greek is still considered the educated man *par excellence*, while he who has perhaps reached the highest eminence in other branches is considered a specialist, and left "outside the cultured caste." Our universities are still practically in the hands of the "Philistines." Their highest honors, their chosen degrees, their greatest prizes are not within the reach of the scientific student, unless he be also a classical scholar. Indeed, they are less liberal toward the learned professions of our day than were the ancient universities to those of their time: they opened their doors to the faculties of medicine, divinity, and law, which have remained ever since an integral part of the university programme, while scientific professions of more recent growth, but no less vitally connected with the progress of knowledge, stand outside, or are admitted on sufferance. The scientific student asks only to share, not to curtail, the honors of his classical and literary fellow-students. In the nineteenth century, when every year is broadening the domain of knowledge, no set of men can claim to be the dispensers of true culture. Huxley has well said that in the ideal university "all sources of knowledge and all aids to learning should be accessible to all comers." Such a university the age demands, and if the men of the past do not meet the men of the present half way, they may find themselves left behind among the priests of the monastic period of the nineteenth century. We cannot leave the material claims of the community out of consideration. Scientific investigation is shaping the opinions of men, and daily proving its right to recognition by the cultivated classes. The despised practical men are often the most eminent specialists of their time; they have obtained a "firm grasp of principles" by personal experience.

Our modern universities need the sympathy of

the artisan, the inventor, and still more of the original investigator, who provides them both with ever new materials and resources. They are the men whose pulse is felt to the furthest borders of the land; and yet these men, unless they have had some smattering of Latin and Greek, are excluded from the so-called educated class. Neither Hugh Miller, nor George Stevenson, nor Davy, nor Faraday, nor Franklin could receive university honors. It may be asked how the university can confer her degrees upon those who, from force of circumstances or from deliberate choice, have not fulfilled the conditions upon which their degrees are based. To this one can only answer that the university must enlarge her borders. Let her offer every man such instruction as he has time and means to accept, without binding him to a given period or a certain enforced amount of Latin and Greek; and in her awards let eminence in any department of true knowledge be accepted as evidence of learning and intelligence. Let the physicists, the chemists, the engineers, the geologists, the mathematicians, and the naturalists enter the charmed circle of the historians, the poets, the philologists, the metaphysicians, who have hitherto represented the cultivated class. So will the universities strengthen their own hands and draw to themselves the men who are peers in attainment, however distinct may be the fields of their activity.

In his opening address as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, Huxley defines the proper functions of universities from his point of view, and emphasizes again the risk for themselves in excluding from their domain the science of to-day. This and the foregoing Birmingham address are supplemented by one on technical education delivered to the Workingmen's Club and Institute. The lecture on the "Method of Zadig" contains an admirable popular account of paleontological methods and their practical application, enabling us to predict from the later terms of one genealogical series its earlier ones, and so turning backward the tide of prophecy. Huxley's crisp clearness of statement is especially felt in the lecture on the border territory between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, where a subtle subject is so presented to the unscientific reader as to give an exact idea of the questions at issue, and of the problems with which we deal when we attempt to decide upon the animal or plant nature of organisms which seem to share the properties of both. In his chapter "On Certain Errors, Respecting the Structure of the Heart, Attributed to Aristotle," Huxley finds a field for his cold and critical acumen. He traces with a nice precision, and with clear insight, the share which Aristotle has had in our knowledge of this organ, repudiating Cuvier's criticism, without, however, sharing his reverence for the great old investigator. His treatment of Cuvier can hardly be called generous. He seems to delight in forcing his pen, scalpel-like, between the joints of his statements, and is indeed too prone to judge not Cuvier alone, but all our immediate scientific predecessors, by the knowledge of his own day rather than by that of theirs. Nowhere, perhaps, is this better shown than in his lecture on the coming of age of the 'Origin of Species.' Huxley's power as a critic is especially felt when he thus analyzes the special history of any given point in biology; and yet his own standard applied to himself, within the limits even of his scientific generation, would reduce Huxley to a far less prominent position than he now occupies. One is, therefore, naturally impatient when he judges his predecessors rather by what they have failed to do than by what they have done.

Huxley's well-known Belfast address on "Animal Automatism," and his lecture on the sensi-

ferous organs, are philosophical discussions of questions which have rarely been treated in a general and popular way. In the former he becomes the champion of Descartes, and asserts his claim to be considered no mere speculator, but a physiologist of the first rank, the first to lay the foundation of the modern physiology of the nerves. This lecture has been so long before the public, and so much discussed, that further notice of it here would be out of place.

In the lecture on "Evolution in Biology," the development of the doctrine itself is fully, though rapidly, sketched from the time of Descartes, De Maillet, and Erasmus Darwin through that of Treviranus and Lamarck to that of Charles Darwin and Wallace and the principal expounders of the modern evolution theory, Spencer and Haeckel. He dwells at length on the great difference between the position of the doctrine of evolution as understood to-day and its attitude a century ago. He shows his readers how Cuvier and Von Baer, by their recognition of four distinct plans of organization among animals—the one reaching his result by the study of structure, the other by the study of embryology—knocked down the ladder on the successive rounds of which animals had been arranged in a regular series from lowest to highest, instead of which they are now disposed like the twigs and branches of a tree united in one stem at its base. Another step in the same direction was the recognition of the correspondence between the series expressed by the relations of animals in any one great group and the series expressed by the embryonic phases of any highest member of that group—a correspondence hinted at by Meckel, St. Hilaire, and Serres, and developed mainly by Agassiz in his "Poissons Fossiles." To these changes must be added the foundation of the science of morphology; the investigation into the significance of rudimentary organs; the study of living organisms as affected by physical conditions; the study of geographical distribution and geological succession. On all these powers Huxley calls as leading up to the modern evolution theory, which, he says, can no longer be considered "an hypothesis, but an historical fact, leaving only the physiological factors to which that evolution is due open to discussion." Many of these workers believed in evolution only in the closer scientific sense, as manifested in cycles of development which can be seen and followed by the patient investigator. That they have, however, contributed to make the present attitude of the theory possible is certainly true; and yet from Huxley's own statement the investigations are narrow as compared with the inferences, and hardly afford sufficient foundation for an "historical fact" as wide as the organic kingdom and as comprehensive as life itself.

The closing chapter of this interesting collection of essays contains Huxley's address before the International Medical Congress of London. It is perhaps the least satisfactory of all. It was delivered almost at the same time with a similar address by Virchow, and the English production suffers by comparison with the German essay. We find it difficult also to reconcile many of the views in relation to the proper methods of medical education formerly enunciated by Huxley with his later statement, in which all will cordially concur, that the future of practical medicine depends upon the extent to which those who occupy themselves with these subjects are trained in the methods and impregnated with the fundamental truths of biology.

#### GARDNER'S WATERLOO.

*Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo.* A Narrative of the Campaign in Belgium, 1815. By Dorsey Gardner. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1882.

THIS is a good-sized quarto, of rather more than five hundred pages. It is "intended," Mr. Gardner tells us, "to afford a somewhat detailed narrative of the events of the campaign in Belgium during the four days, June 15-18, 1815. Military criticism, as far as possible, is excluded, and, where it is essential, the writer has in general preferred to use the words of those entitled to speak with an authority to which he has no claim." This is a very good description of the book. It is, perhaps, the most complete narrative of the Waterloo campaign that has yet appeared. It is, of course, in great measure, a compilation—there are long extracts from Siborne, Thiers, Kennedy, and Charras in its pages; but it is well worked up, and the reader will find it no mere piece of mosaic. He will, on the contrary, find that, by a diligent search among the authorities, Mr. Gardner has been able to set before him the various views in which all, or nearly all, the chief questions connected with the campaign are seen by the principal writers on the different sides.

The most unique feature of the book consists in the notes and appendix. In these the author has inserted extracts from the descriptive and poetical literature which this famous battle has called forth. Byron, Scott, and Southey contribute largely from their poems, so celebrated at the time; extracts from Victor Hugo's wonderful description of the battle in 'Les Misérables' are inserted in the appropriate places; Mercer's entertaining diary is largely used; the familiar chapters from Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' greet us at the beginning of the action; even Ereckmann-Chatrion's novel, 'Waterloo'—in which the experience of the soldier, which is most graphically told, leads him through the crises of the battles of Ligny and Waterloo—is largely made use of for illustrating the fortunes of the fight. The result is a really very interesting book, unique in its plan, and successfully carried out. It cannot be said, perhaps, to add much to our knowledge of the events of the campaign, but it does put within the covers of a single volume all the narrative parts of the most authoritative works on the campaign of which it treats. And the story is illustrated throughout by personal experience, and by the prose and poetry which this most dramatic of all military catastrophes has evoked from the most brilliant writers of our times.

In two matters, moreover—and they are both of great interest—Mr. Gardner has collected the facts with great pains, and the result is well worth the careful attention of the student. The health of Napoleon during this period is made the subject of a very valuable note, on pages 31-37, and the conclusion is reached that some malady, the nature of which is unknown, prostrated him at intervals during the campaign, and was "quite sufficient to account for the constantly-recurring delays and general slackness in the French operations." The other subject to which we refer is the treatment of his subordinates by Wellington, and it must be confessed that the instances adduced by Mr. Gardner show the great Duke in a most unattractive light.

Mr. Gardner evidently intends to be impartial. He has, however, made the mistake of trusting too entirely to the writers of the school of Charras and Chesney. This new school of writers on the campaign of Waterloo had its origin in the political animosity against the Second Empire. Charras and Quinet were themselves exiles, and Chesney unconsciously imbibed



their tone. They contributed very much to our knowledge of the campaign, but they must be read with the remembrance of their political bias.

Truth compels us to say that Mr. Gardner's treatment of the agency of Marshal Grouchy in causing the loss of the battle is not very satisfactory. He tells us that the sun rose at 3:48 A.M., yet he says that Grouchy's orders to Vandamme and Gérard, his corps-commanders, to move at six and seven respectively were "orders for the timely movement of his troops." Surely these hours were very late for troops charged with a pursuit. The men had gone into bivouac at ten at night; by four in the morning they should have been on the march.

We are told that "Grouchy was instructed to ascertain whether the enemy (i.e., the Prussians) were 'separating from the English or bent on uniting with them to save Brussels, and try the fate of another battle.'" This instruction was contained in the only written order which reached Grouchy up to the time of his movement on Wavre, and he received it not later than 2 P.M. on the 17th. There is not a word in this despatch about going to Wavre; the name of the town, even, is not mentioned. The first question for Grouchy, evidently, was to make up his mind whether the Prussians were bent on uniting with the English or not. When he found, as he did during the night, that they had retreated in the direction of Wavre instead of to the eastward, toward Perwez and Liège, he knew that they must be intending to join the English. The question then was, What was the true direction for him to take? As to this there can be no doubt. Charras's reasoning puts it beyond a question, that Grouchy's true course was to make with all possible speed for the bridges of Mousty and Ottignies, and get into communication with the main army under the Emperor. Yet we find Mr. Gardner, when speaking of the discussion between Grouchy and Gérard as to the advisability of making this movement from Sart-a-Walhain, where they were when they heard the cannon of Waterloo, actually saying that the question was, whether to make this cross movement "or to adhere to the Emperor's orders to follow the Prussians"; and again, that "Grouchy persisted," in opposition to the advice of Gérard, "in adhering to the orders the Emperor had given him." Statements like this hopelessly confuse the subject. The Emperor's orders were to find out whether the Prussians were intending to unite with the English and try the fate of another battle; he left the course to be pursued, if his lieutenant found this to be the fact, to the judgment of that officer, unhampered by any other orders whatever. The alternative was not, as Mr. Gardner puts it, to do what the Emperor had ordered or to do what Gérard counselled, but whether the direct movement upon Wavre or the cross-march to the bridge of Mousty was the proper course to be taken under the circumstances.

Mr. Gardner, also, like Chesney and some others, misunderstands the purport of the orders which reached Grouchy later in the day, and which approved of his marching in the direction of Wavre. The vital question, as we have stated, was whether the Prussians were retreating east, toward their base, separating themselves from the English, or north, toward Wavre, to unite with the English. Grouchy wrote the Emperor, at 10 P.M. of the 17th, that, as he found they had gone, he would himself direct his own movements, either eastward by the town of Perwez, or northward "in the direction of Wavre." Soult, the Emperor's chief-of-staff, having this despatch before him, writes to Grouchy, at 10 A.M. of the 18th, that the Emperor "desires that you direct your movements

upon Wavre, so as to approach us." That is, his direction was to be that of Wavre as distinguished from that of Perwez, and the object of this direction was that he might approach the main army under the Emperor. As Thiers justly says: "It was evident that Wavre was only a general expression signifying the direction of Brussels in opposition to that of Liège." But this remark, so obviously correct, is stigmatized by our author as "gross casuistry," and as sufficient to deprive Thiers of any title to respect. This simply shows that Mr. Gardner has something to learn about military despatches. To order an officer at a distance, in command of 30,000 men, to direct his movements upon A instead of upon B, is a very different thing from ordering him to go to A by the shortest road from where he may happen to be when the despatch reaches him. It is the *direction of the movement* which is the essence of a despatch of this kind; the names of the towns simply serve briefly to indicate this direction; there is no order to go to the particular town mentioned. In closing, we may remark that our author is in error in supposing that Vandamme supported the advice of Gérard; he was not present at the discussion.

On page 62, Mr. Gardner has accidentally omitted from the enumeration of the troops of Ney the four divisions of D'Erlon's corps. We were rather surprised not to find any quotations from Leeke's interesting narrative of 'Lord Seaton's Regiment (the 53d) at Waterloo.'

#### BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

*A New History of the English Stage*, from the Restoration to the Liberty of the Theatres in connection with the Patent Houses. From original papers in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, the State Paper Office, and other sources. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo, 2 vols., pp. xii-437, 463. London: Tinsley Bros.; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1882.

*The Elder and the Younger Booth*. By Asia Booth Clarke. [American Actor Series.] With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 194. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 1882.

*Charlotte Cushman*. By Clara Erskine Clement. [American Actor Series.] With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 193. Boston: Osgood. 1882.

*Private Theatricals: Being a Practical Guide for the Home Stage*. By an Old Stager. With pictorial suggestions for scenes, after designs by Shirley Hodson. 8vo, pp. 118. London: W. H. Allen & Co.; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1881.

*Le Théâtre de la Révolution, 1789-1799*. Par Henri Welschinger. 8vo, pp. 525. Paris: Charavay; New York: F. W. Christern. Third edition. 1881.

*La Faustin*. Par Edmond de Goncourt. 8vo, pp. 343. Paris: Charpentier; New York: F. W. Christern. 1882. (In English) Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

*Aus dem literarischen Frankreich*. Von Paul Lindau. 8vo, pp. 383. Leipzig: Schottlaender; New York: F. W. Christern. Second edition. 1882.

We have given in full the title-page of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's ponderous work, because it sets forth plainly what the author in his preface claims for it—that it is a *new history* of the English stage, and especially of the patent houses, based on a study of the official documents, patents, licenses, orders, decisions, and what not, preserved in the Government archives. Mr. Fitzgerald asserts that it is only by the use of these documents that the history can be told scientifically; and in this we may agree with

him, though we must deny emphatically that he has done what he declares desirable. Indeed, we feel bound to say that very rarely have we seen so irritatingly unscientific a history as this. Scattered through Mr. Fitzgerald's two volumes are many important papers now for the first time printed; and for these we must thank him, but for these only. The rest is the loose sort of composition familiar to those who have read the author's books on David Garrick and the Kembles. He seems to have set out with the excellent idea of supplementing the records by extracts from contemporary authors, with only such additions of his own as might be necessary to connect what he copied, and thus supplying the reader with the facts on which he could form his own opinion. A history of the English theatre on this plan is greatly to be desired, but Mr. Fitzgerald has not provided us with it. His chronological sense is extremely defective; he very rarely gives chapter and verse for an assertion or a quotation; he prints long extracts with no clew, or only the faintest, to their source. Passages of importance, a page or two in length, are introduced with "A writer says" or "A contemporary records," when it would have been just as easy to tell us who was the writer and where the contemporary recorded.

Of course the book is not wholly worthless. Not only are the reprinted documents of value, but some of Mr. Fitzgerald's own work is useful. His reading has been very wide in theatrical annals; and if he were only as accurate as he is industrious, he might enjoy a high reputation as an authority. One instance of his carelessness is as good as a hundred. On pp. 322-3 he gives an account of Palmer's attempt to open the Royalty Theatre in defiance of the patents. He tells us that "Palmer had actually engaged Garrick, Johnstone, Mrs. Wells, and others." On both of these pages Mr. Fitzgerald prints the date of this attempt—1787. But in a previous chapter he had told us of Garrick's death in 1779. Even Mr. Fitzgerald's index is a disappointment, being as careless as the book itself. Under Sheridan, for example, there are references to Richard Brinsley, but none to his father, the friendly rival of Garrick, or to his son, who helped him to mismanage Drury Lane Theatre, although both names occur in the text. It refers to Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" and Davenant's "Rivals," but not to the "Rivals" of Sheridan or to his "School for Scandal."

There were already in existence three lives of the elder Booth. The first in point of time is the very scarce volume called 'The Actor; or, A Peep Behind the Curtain,' published here in 1846. The second is 'The Tragedian: an Essay on the Histrionic Genius of Junius Brutus Booth,' still in print; and the third is the volume of 'Booth Memorials' put forth in 1866 by his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, who is also the author of the book before us, which is, indeed, a carefully amended and elaborated version of her earlier effort. For the general reader, it is certainly the best of the four, and it has the advantage over its predecessors of giving the outline of Mr. Edwin Booth's life as well as of his father's. Still, it is merely an outline of her father's and brother's careers that Mrs. Clarke attempts, and she exhibits very unusual restraint in the execution of her task. We have here an authoritative statement of the facts of the elder Booth's life, and we are told all we have a right to ask in regard to his son's. The only fault we have to find with the book is a vagueness in the references, like that we have just reprehended in the case of Mr. Fitzgerald. There is a delightful story (p. 97) of J. B. Booth's getting into a fit of depression while on a trip South on the steamer *Neptune*, and finally jumping overboard. Tom Flynn, the actor,

who accompanied him on the voyage, was in the small boat which picked him up, and he reported that the first words of the would-be suicide were: "I say, Tom, look out! You're a heavy man; be steady; if the boat upsets, we'll all be drowned."

Mrs. Clement had a freer field than Mrs. Clarke; for her only predecessor, Miss Stebbins, had, in her life of Charlotte Cushman, written the least theatrical and the least dramatic of all histrionic biographies. Miss Stebbins had much to say about Miss Cushman her friend, but very little indeed about Miss Cushman the actress. Mrs. Clement has taken great pains to set the artistic career before us at full length. Hers is a well-made biography, revealing only here and there the writer's unfamiliarity with the stage and its history. In eleven chapters, rigorously headed by dates, she traces Miss Cushman's life from beginning to end. A twelfth chapter gives extracts from her letters, and a thirteenth contains the special reminiscences of Mr. Wm. T. W. Ball. There are abundant quotations of criticisms and citations of authorities. For the two most striking passages in the volume Mrs. Clement is indebted to Mr. Lawrence Barrett. One is a strong description of the effect of Miss Cushman's acting as *Nancy* after *Bill Sikes* had given her the death-wound. She kept her face away from the audience, and begged *Bill* to kiss her. By the peculiar management of her voice, she produced a feeling of chilly horror; for it was as though "she spoke through blood!" The other is the fact that she told Mr. Barrett that during the more important scenes of the play, both *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth* were under the influence of wine.

Of the making of books on private theatricals there is no end, and "An Old Stager's" is one of the weakest and worst. The suggestions it contains and the instruction it gives are for the most part either erroneous or of such an elementary nature as to be useless. The only chapter of interest is the seventh, on "Some Celebrated Amateur Actors," which contributes a few facts for the future History of Private Theatricals, a very amusing work, still waiting to be written.

M. Welschinger's history of the Parisian stage during the French Revolution is not without a certain freshness. It is true that M. Louis Moland had already made a volume out of the best-known political plays of the revolutionary epoch, and that M. Théodore Muret, in his "L'Histoire par le Théâtre," had considered the production of these pieces; but M. Welschinger is more comprehensive, and has sought to study the stage in all its phases during the ten years of turmoil. He takes up in turn authors, actors, and censors; discusses the presentation on the stage of French society under its changed conditions, with special chapters on the family, on divorce, on religion, and so forth; sets forth the new types brought forward for the first time or revived by the accident of appropriateness; takes up the pieces which contained among their characters the historic figures of the day—Voltaire, Charlotte Corday, Robespierre, for instance; and, in a final part, dwells on the *grandes journées*—the 14th of July, the 10th of August, the 9th of Thermidor, and the 18th of Brumaire. An appendix gives a list of the laws and decrees concerning the theatres from 1790 to 1799, and there is an ample and admirable index. The work is very well done. M. Welschinger is a hostile critic, and does not attempt to conceal his bias against the men who made the Revolution. It is perhaps this polemic tinge which has carried the book into its third edition.

M. de Goncourt's latest novel belongs among books about the stage because it is a study of the

life and character of an actress of extraordinary ability and—to our mind at least—of decidedly abnormal nature. The novel is constructed with M. de Goncourt's accustomed skill, and may be described as a dissection of an artistic temperament under unhealthy conditions. Many of the incidents and minor touches are evidently transcripts from life. There is an account of a rehearsal of "Phèdre" at the Comédie-Française seemingly of stenographic fidelity to the actual fact. The book is one to be read attentively by those who take an intellectual interest in the art of acting, but it is not for young men and maidens.

Paul Lindau's volume is a collection of biographical and critical sketches of French authors gathered from the monthly *Nord und Süd*, and from the weekly *Gegenwart*. All of the ten authors treated have written plays, and the three finest studies are of writers known especially for their dramatic works—MM. Victor Hugo, Émile Augier, and Eugène Labiche. The sketch of Hugo's career is the amplest of all, and fills a fourth of the volume. The chapters on Gérard de Nerval, Georges Sand, Gustave Flaubert, Ernest Renan, and Jules Claretie are slighter, but scarcely less admirable in their interpretive criticism. It is perhaps from the careful study of these French writers that Herr Lindau has caught an ease and a grace of style and of construction not at all common among German critics. Especially to be recommended is the vigorous dissection of M. Émile Zola's literary and dramatic theories, though the supplementary criticism of 'Nana' is scarcely as acute as Mr. Henry James, jr.'s.

*The Decay of Modern Preaching.* An Essay. By J. P. Mahaffy. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1882.

MR. MAHAFFY has turned up in a new character. Heretofore he has been best known as a writer on the social life of Greece, and other kindred topics. Now he appears as a critic of modern preaching, announcing its decay and suggesting various remedies for the state of things which he discovers and deplors. Whatever value his discussion may have for the class for whom it is primarily intended, it will have much less for any American preacher or layman. The circumstances and conditions which it sets forth are those of the Established Church of England. The preachers and the laymen of this Church may find something which, if considered earnestly, may be to their advantage; but all others, even the Dissenting ministers of England, will find little in Mr. Mahaffy's book pertaining to their case.

His diagnosis of preaching in the Established Church is no doubt sufficiently correct. He does not overstate the indifference, the *ennui*, of the average congregation. It is probably true, as he says, that the most regular and attentive churchgoers do not fall behind the rest in speaking freely of the dullness, sameness, inconsequence, laxity, and length of the sermon. No congregation now would beg the preacher to reverse his hour-glass and give them another hour. Endeavoring to discover the causes of this state of things, Mr. Mahaffy reports that some of them are historical, others social, others personal. By historical causes he means those which depend on great changes in human life and opinion produced by the course of time. The preacher's situation now is entirely different from that of the first preachers of Christianity. These, when they said, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved," meant something very sharp and definite. There was boldness and novelty in their preaching; they were announcing a new God and demanding a

new life. In a despised minority, to speak at all they had to be men of force and courage. The increase of general culture is another historical cause of the decay of preaching. Formerly the preacher was qualified to instruct his people; they listened to him as a person of superior intelligence. They do not any longer, as a rule. Mr. Mahaffy's historical causes are not confined to these, but some others that he mentions are of little weight, and he makes no allowance for the fact that the growth of infidel opinions in our time gives to the preacher who is still thoroughly convinced of the truth of Christian orthodoxy a better opportunity for the display of force and courage than the preachers of the immediate past have had.

The causes of the decay of preaching which are here characterized as social are peculiar to his own Established Church. The first is the force of custom—the insistence on the adhesion to certain forms of speech. The preacher must never be amusing; he must always have a text. Debate in the pulpit is frowned upon as an exhibition of bad taste. Again, consider that marriage in the English Church is almost as compulsory as celibacy in the Church of Rome; and Mr. Mahaffy is clearly of the opinion that a married clergyman cannot do justice to his work, and that his domestic relations will be apt to prejudice his social influence.

Under the head of personal causes, Mr. Mahaffy names, first, "lack of ability." The lack of piety on which others insist, he assures us, is far less important. This cause is surely not peculiar to the English Church, but there are circumstances attending the stocking of the ministry in this Church which make ability even more rare in it than among the preachers of other churches. So, too, the lack of special training is a cause which is much more largely operative there than elsewhere.

The fifth section of Mr. Mahaffy's book is a review of certain "defective types" of preaching. One is "the logical extreme," by which is meant the tendency of those "who think that everything ought to be clearly proved." He instances the bargain theory of the atonement and the doctrine of eternal punishment. Apparently Mr. Mahaffy is not himself entirely sound upon these doctrines. His remarks on "the emotional extreme" have very general application: the type suggested is not by any means confined to the Established Church of England. Another defective type is that of extreme orthodoxy. Under this head Mr. Mahaffy returns to his account with the doctrine of eternal punishment, and proves, if nothing else, that he is one of many in the Established Church for whom this doctrine has lost much of the attractiveness it had in former times. But he conceives that "extreme heterodoxy" is also another defective type, by which we are to understand a general laxity of dogmatic energy—an allowance that dogma is of little importance if the life is strictly moral. Mr. Mahaffy is decidedly opposed to moral preaching. Dogmatic preaching, not moral preaching, he insists, has been the world's salvation—a point on which he might easily stir up a lively opposition. Under the heads "Excessive Sameness" and "Excessive Variety" he is somewhat contradictory. The examples of excessive variety which he enumerates are "excursions into politics, popular science, secular poetry." Here, again, it would not be difficult for him to find opponents who would like to break a lance with him. There are those who think that "preaching politics" and other secular matters would do as much to arrest the decay of preaching as any of Mr. Mahaffy's specific remedies.

To these he does not give so much attention as his readers will be apt to desire. Those which he enumerates are the avoidance of extremes, ma-



terial inducements—i.e., larger pecuniary temptation to compete for influence in the Church; higher culture, both general and special; the celibacy of the clergy; a system of itinerant preaching; the publication of "authorized sermons" for men to read who cannot themselves write a decent sermon; and, finally, greater elasticity in the sermons. Of all these remedies the dreariest—not even the celibacy of the clergy excepted—is that of "authorized sermons." We do not expect any remarkable improvement in preaching to result from Mr. Mahaffy's essay. His tone is miserably low. His problem is, How to get good preaching out of weak, incompetent, immoral men. The real problem is, How to get strong men, competent and moral men, into the ministry.

*Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts.* By W. J. and G. A. Audsley. Third edition. Vols. i, ii. London. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE appearance of two volumes of a third edition of Audsley's 'Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts' indicates that this laborious and in many respects admirable work is bearing good fruit for its authors. As this edition seems to be largely prepared for the American market, though in fact it introduces no new elements, and confines itself mainly to textual revisions of no importance and to the correction of typographical errors, it deserves a new introduction. The scope of the dictionary is unusually wide for special works of this sort, and, although objections have been made to it on this ground, they are obviously hypercritical. Any work which, like this, treats of architecture as a fine art cannot exclude the allied arts without denying to "the art preservative of all arts" one of its most essential functions. It is therefore not without good reason that we find in this 'Dictionary of Architecture' the terminology of sculpture and painting, mosaic, costume, armor, heraldry, embroidery, enamel, pottery, metal-work, and stained glass, as well as the aspects and attributes of all the heathen deities and of the celestial hierarchy of Christendom in their relations to art, and the iconology of the saints, doctors, and prophets of the Church. This is a comprehensive scheme, and appears much more grotesque and incongruous in the statement than in the work itself. There is little here which the architect, the critic, and the student do not at some time need to know in the direct line of this all-embracing art.

In the first volume the most noteworthy titles are *Altar*, *Ambo*, *Angel*, *Aqueduct*, *Amphitheatres*, *Application*, *Apostles*, and *Apse*. These are reasonably full essays, attractively presented, with descriptive quotations from the best authorities and some indications of intelligent special research or independent observation. The titles *Angel* and *Apostles* are well developed in their way, and fairly exemplify the archaeological tastes and resources of the authors. The article *Apocalypse*, in its relations to painting and sculpture, is especially instructive, and contains much information not elsewhere readily obtainable. The treatise on the *Apse* occupies about fifty pages, has some twenty-seven illustrative plans, and is a symmetrical and well-prepared historical study. We cannot detect in it the omission of any important link of evidence. Nothing is more easy than to discover faults of omission and commission by diligent research in a work of this sort—as in the failure, under the head *Angle-column*, to note the characteristic Greek treatment of this feature, and to explain by proper illustrations such words as *Anthemion*, *Angular shaft*, *Annulated shaft*, etc.; but, on the whole, there are

rather too many than too few titles, and the fault of saying too little under any title is not common.

In the second volume the principal subjects are *Arabesque*, *Arch*, *Architect*, *Assyrian architecture*, *Atrium*, *Aureole*, and *Baptistry*. *Arabesque* is mainly devoted to the discussion of the Roman and Raphaellesque methods, and dismisses the interesting and characteristic work of Byzantium with a brief paragraph. The more legitimate *Arabesque* is to be found, much too barely stated, under the heads *Arab-ornament* and *Alhambresque*; but more is promised under the title *Moresque*. The article *Architect* occupies some forty pages, and is a full compendium of the best and latest authorities on the functions of the architect in antiquity and the Middle Ages, with well-compiled descriptive lists of the most famous names in the several schools. *Aureole* favorably compares with *Angel* and *Apostles* for well-directed archaeological study. *Atrium* has sixteen pages, and *Baptistry* thirty-four.

It is but just to the Messrs. Audsley to note that, unlike most of their countrymen who have written upon art, they have avoided the error of taking a merely English view of the subjects of which they treat, and have been sufficiently cosmopolitan to give to English examples and English customs no more than their fair share of notice under the general titles. Our young architects have scarcely yet recovered from the insular bias created in their minds by the distorted historical perspectives in nearly all the popular English writings on the Gothic style. The high standard of performance set by M. Viollet-le-Duc in this department of literature must necessarily act as a severe strain upon all who follow him in similar fields, not only in respect to the thoroughness, learning, and ingenuity of his essays, but as regards the wondrous graphic quality of their illustrations. It is in the latter quality especially that the present work must by every reader be found wanting. Though the illustrations are in general sufficiently apt, they none of them are brilliant, and they are but grudgingly bestowed. Some of the archaeological articles, like *Angel*, have diagrams enough to give the subject its full value; but throughout the work numerous opportunities for effective exposition by the pencil are lost. In such titles, for instance, as *Apse* and *Aisle*, it is a serious omission to have plans alone, and no sections or elevations by which to define the characteristic types of construction and design. We have no hesitation in saying that the starving of such a work in such a way is false economy, and that, by a more liberal and intelligent use of illustrative prints and diagrams, the practical value, if not the pecuniary success, of the work would have been increased threefold, without any essential additions to the text. Indeed, such illustrations should have been afforded at the present price of the work to subscribers.

*Life and Writings of Frank Forester* (Henry William Herbert). Vols. i. and ii. New York: Orange Judd Company.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT may be justly called the father of American sporting literature, and it is by his contributions to that only that he is still almost entirely known in this country. It seems from this book, however, that it was not until after repeated failures in other lines of literature that Mr. Herbert devoted himself to writing on sporting topics. He was the author of a number of novels, chiefly historical, several of which, notably 'The Brothers of the Fronde' and 'Oliver Cromwell,' passed through several editions, and were highly commended in Eng-

land, though here they met with a very cold reception.

Mr. Herbert was the son of the Dean of Manchester, grandson of the Earl of Carnarvon, and a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge. He came to this country in 1831, and after a short experience in school teaching took the editorship of the *American Monthly Magazine*, which had but a short existence, seemingly due to his intemperate and quarrelsome disposition. For a number of years after, he was connected with several magazines and journals, among them the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, and did for them and in the preparation of his romances a good deal of literary work. His final failure in journalism was owing, his biographer says, to "his being prolix and diffusive in general style, lacking ability to concentrate passing ideas into telling paragraphs, while upon general topics he was autocratic and dictatorial, ever inclined toward aggressive assertions, and paying little attention to popular prejudices." In the latter qualities he was apparently a few years too early for success. Although before 1837 Mr. Herbert began the contribution of occasional sporting sketches to the *Turf Register* and *Graham's Magazine*, it was not until 1848 that the first of his standard books appeared, 'The Field Sports of the United States and British Provinces of North America.' This was soon followed by 'Fish and Fishing of the United States and British Provinces,' probably the best and most enduring of his works; and in 1857 by 'The Horse and Horsemanship in North America.' There are several minor and less-known volumes on kindred subjects, but on the three last named rest his best claims for reputation.

Mr. Herbert's life, as told, was on the whole a singularly unhappy one. Unable, through his habits and proneness to quarrel with his best friends on trivial provocation, to retain the companionship of those with whom his birth and education entitled him to associate, conscious of repeated failures in the branch of literature he most desired success in, the last days of his life were passed in melancholy and gloom. His first wife lived but a few years, and it is hinted her death was hastened by his passionate and overbearing disposition. A second alliance, contracted in 1858, was terminated by his wife leaving him a few months after marriage; and soon thereafter Mr. Herbert invited a number of his friends to a dinner in New York for the purpose, as was ascertained, of making it the occasion of his suicide. But one guest appeared in response to the invitation, and toward two o'clock in the morning Mr. Herbert rose from the table, walked in front of a mirror, and shot himself directly through the heart. Two letters left for the coroner and "press of America," respectively, showed the act to have been long deliberated, and requested that his tombstone might be inscribed with the word "Infeliciissimus."

Mr. Herbert was gifted with many accomplishments and charming social qualities when he chose to exert them, and for years his home, "The Cedars," near Newark, N. J., was the resort of many well-known men of letters and position from New York and elsewhere. Col. Picton gives some interesting stories of the house and its frequenters. One of the prominent characters was "Sailor," a large Newfoundland dog which had a passion for pulling people out of the water, and, Col. Picton says, "in this way frustrated several attempts at suicide, and notably those of two of Herbert's guests, both distinguished in the world of letters, who, beneath the influence of *mania a potu*, plunged into the waters of the Passaic and were dragged out by the dog despite their frantic opposition. The

life of one of Herbert's friends was thus saved upon three distinct occasions." Col. Picton's biography of Herbert occupies one-third of the first of the two volumes, which are meant to be the beginning of the republication by the Orange Judd Company of Herbert's writings, and is well written and interesting, while, intentionally or not, it contains a lesson no reader can help observing. The rest of the book consists of sketches and short stories by Mr. Herbert, concluding with several "American historical ballads" of questionable merit.

*The Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside, Soldier, Citizen, Statesman.* By Ben: Perley Poore, with an Introduction by Henry B. Anthony. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 448.

THIS work is elegantly printed and will be welcome to a large circle of friends and constituents. General Burnside's friends were always devoted ones, and his power of attaching others to him personally has been universally recognized. Mr. Poore has had the means of learning some things of the early life of Burnside which have not been made public before; but in reference to his military career, which is the only important thing for the general reader, it cannot be said that any valuable addition has been made to our former knowledge. The character which Burnside maintained down to the close of his life reacts upon the history of his military service, as it is right that it should do. He impressed his associates in the Senate, as elsewhere, with the conviction that he was an earnest, modest man, who meant to be entirely sincere in all he did, and was guided by pure principle and a high sense of honor. Such a character is inconsistent with any intrigue, and in considering the long-mooted question whether he was sincere in objecting to be made commander of the Army of the Potomac in 1862, when he relieved McClellan, it may justly be said that his subsequent and prior life should settle the question in favor of his absolute sincerity.

By the same evidence we see that he was not a man of great intellect, and that his modesty was based upon an honest self-judgment. He had a reasonable measure of success in operations of the second class, like the Roanoke expedition and the campaign in East Tennessee, and was a faithful subordinate when commanding a division or a corps in a great army. His repulse at Fredericksburg did not in itself prove that he was incapable of handling a large army, but the exasperation which he showed toward those of his officers who had criticised him, seemed to prove that he could not dominate or manage the chafing elements of which a large army is composed. His march to Fredericksburg was well conceived and carried out, and he would have secured solid footing south of the river had the authorities at Washington despatched the pontoon trains in time. In his exasperation he tried to march a little later when the elements were too much for him, and he left the command because the President did not feel that he could afford to dismiss a considerable list of general officers whose conduct closely resembled insubordination.

It can hardly be said, therefore, that Burnside's military capacity was fully tested, but the impulsiveness and impetuosity of temper which led to his resignation must be admitted to be an element unfavorable to success under very large responsibilities. He was, besides, very unsystematic in business details, and lacked the method in current affairs which enables a man to keep all the threads of complicated duties well in hand. Regimental officers have been known to send hundreds of miles for deserters

from the ranks, but these, when brought back, have produced an irregular furlough written by Burnside upon the fly-leaf of a memorandum book, of which no report or record had been made. To those who served him in good faith and with zeal, he allowed the largest latitude, and would unhesitatingly assume the responsibility for what they did, whether the result were good or ill. But they had also to expect the most eccentric interference with their subordinates, if it occurred to him to countermand directions which they had given. All these things combined to make a peculiar character, and it is not easy to gainsay those who deny his fitness for a great command. It is plain, however, that this is rather a conclusion from probable reasons than a thing proved by his career while in command of the Potomac army.

*Zhizn za Okeanom.* [Life Beyond the Ocean: A Sketch of the Religious, Socio-Economic, and Political Life in the United States of America.] By A. Lapukin. St. Petersburg.

MR. LAPUKIN has made a very entertaining book from his impressions of life in New York during a stay of some two years as Psalmist of the Russian Chapel. (The psalmist is a functionary combining in varying proportions the offices of deacon in the Episcopal Church with that of clerk in the English sense, and of choir-leader in ours.) His object in writing was to supply his countrymen with something of the information for which he had sought in vain before leaving home. "For us Russians the New World is yet a *terra incognita*, and we must still wait for our Columbus who may anew discover America—especially for us." He brought to his task a quick and ready eye and a most kindly sympathy, while, within its brief limit, the book is rather rapid and cursory than superficial. It might be called 'The New World, as seen from New York,' since the writer's personal experience was confined to this vicinity, and his information in general was mainly derived from New York sources. The book reads almost like a history of 1880 and 1881, but from a standpoint so unlike that usually taken by foreigners that it has a most attractive freshness. For one thing, mere physical magnitude does not overpower our author: space and stretch of country are no novelty to him. Then, the book is strictly written for Russians; there is not the faintest suggestion that Americans would ever see it. Hence, in a way, it is a remarkable example of how others see us.

America is not perfect in Mr. Lapukin's eyes; it is not the land of promise. Nevertheless, it is evident that he brought hither a tradition of admiration and affection rarely found in foreigners. We are always "our transatlantic friends." Of course his subjects are multifarious; yet if his choice is sometimes a little surprising, the point is not missed. Of Tanner: "At the end he was the most notorious doctor in the United States; and in the United States notoriety is money." "He who has not seen New York has never seen a grand procession." He believes the Concord School of Philosophy to have been founded by "Alcott, a rich American," but describes it as an example of "the American fondness for uniting profit with pleasure." "Besides the regular professors, there are at the readings of the lectures a number of amateurs who delight the party with the fruits of their philosophic speculations. At intervals the orchestra plays, and not far off are the 'refreshments.' At the close of the readings teachers and pupils scatter in the beautiful park, and continue special conversations on philosophic subjects. The rustling of the leaves and the murmur of the river give a romantic character to this philoso-

phic pleasure. . . . The founder of the school himself, now an old man of eighty, jumps for joy, like a child, at the realization of his long-cherished dreams."

Seventy pages are devoted to the Presidential campaign, which was watched with keen and discriminating interest. Writing for his public, the story could but begin with the canal-boat; it ends at the moment when the hope of recovery last summer was strongest. As a careful and impartial, though quietly humorous, picture of the external aspects of our quartain fever, it would be worth something to the American public. Quite another side of the book is the religious one, though the writer has expressed himself more fully in a special work of which we shall speak hereafter. We make one extract, to comfort those who fear that the Bible is going out of fashion:

"The Bible in America is not only the book of books in the usual sense of the words, but it has gone into the very body and blood of American society. To take away from the American people the Bible would be to rob it of half its substance. With the Bible, for an American, are united the sweetest memories of a happy childhood. As soon as a child is conscious, so soon he begins to see, without exception, in every home, a thick, gilt-edged book which a gray-haired grandfather or a wrinkled grandmother reads each morning and evening by the fireside. Later, at Christmas, with the other presents, the father gives to the son or the daughter a beautiful little Bible. After that school begins, and the sweetest recollections of the home life of the child are renewed and perpetuated by the daily reading. A good knowledge of the text of the Bible is thus obtained by children in America at an age when European, and especially Russian, children have hardly any conception of the book itself."

Mr. Lapukin's work should be of value for the light it affords about the Russians themselves. It is a grief to him to find his country so misrepresented, so little known. "Entire ignorance of the Russian language stands like the great Chinese wall as a complete bar to any acquaintance between the two peoples." "Even in London, among ten different newspapers, Russian affairs are in the hands of Poles or Jews. Among them all there are but two Englishmen." With what pleasure he regards Schuyler's 'Peter the Great.' Of the Mission Chapel he says:

"The congregation was usually of the most varied character. There were the Greek millionaire trading in cotton with the Indies and Australia, and a whilom Russian actor selling needles in the streets, a Russian doctor, and a student of the University of Moscow; a wandering sailor serving as clerk in a toy-shop, and a nobleman making coffee in a restaurant; a merchant's son escaping from military service; a former lieutenant of the army living by picking rags in the streets; an Austrian Serb acting as Russian interpreter in the hotels, and the Russian radical living by borrowing without paying; a Pole boasting himself half-Russian and a lieutenant of the Russian fleet, working at the smoking of sausages in a German establishment. Usually there were a few Americans of both sexes, and from time to time came representatives of the American clergy of different denominations. Of Russians of high rank, the church saw within its walls the Grand Dukes Alexis Alexandrovitch and Constantine Constantinovitch at the time of their visits in New York, and the reverend Bishops John and Nestor of Alaska at the time of their journeys through New York."

Of Russian immigrants, he says there are very few: "The papers reported in the course of a few weeks nine hundred Russian immigrants, so I went down to Castle Garden to take a look at my countrymen. What was my disappointment and surprise to meet only Poles, and only long-nosed Polish Jews at that." The Americans distrust the Poles as not trustworthy or capable of serious work; hence they are eager to call themselves "pure Russians."

"One day one of them came to the church asking help of the charitable society. It was



necessarily refused him, but at the same time there was given him the address of one of the Hebrew societies. 'I'm not a Jew; by God, I'm not a Jew,' said the man. 'I'm a Russian, by God; I'm a Russian.' 'Then why don't you speak Russian?' 'That's no matter, no matter; by God, I'm not a Jew. I'm a Christian Tartar—Peter Troitski. By God, I'm not a Jew'—all the while working the muscles of his face to make himself look less like a Jew."

Mr. Lapukin repeats the pathetic story of the failure of the Russian colony in Brazil. Of one of those who came thence to this country he asked, "though I knew it was a cruel question": "Would you now return to Russia?" The man of Samara hung his head, then, his eyes suddenly glistening, with despairing pathos he exclaimed: "Now, heaven is nearer far for us than our foolishly lost Russia!"

Another work, by the same writer, 'Rimsiki Katolizizm v Ameriky' (Roman Catholicism in America), we can hardly more than mention here. Superficially striking is the remark that "at the time of the Civil War, the Protestant sects and bodies were completely divided, and offered no hope of reconciliation. The Roman Catholic Church alone continued to be united, with its powerful organization and its impartiality toward both the contending parties." But Mr. Lapukin imagines what never existed when he goes on to represent the public as turning wistfully to that church for aid as a mediator between the two sections. The only other sects worth taking into account, according to our author, are the Methodist and the Episcopal, which both lack historical authority. This defect the latter might supply, he thinks, by a union with the Orthodox Church of the East. To prove that such a union has been desired by the Episcopal Church in America, he produces at length, from the Proceedings of the General Conventions of 1868 and 1871, the resolutions which were sent to the authorities of the Greek Church, and also the reply received in 1874 from the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Bishops of Alexandria, Antioch, and Athens. Doubtless most who heard them believed them to be simple

expressions of Christian fellowship and charity, but (we follow Mr. Lapukin) they were the first step toward union, a step so important as at once to alarm the Roman Catholic Church, to which Episcopalianism in its present shape is of the utmost value, "since from it, or through its influence, come one-half of all the converts to Catholicism." To arrest the movement, "the Roman Catholic press sounded the alarm and rushed to arms for the struggle against this dangerous tendency of Episcopalianism." "Not counting sufficient its own strength, the American press called out the reserves of French Jesuitism." Hence the appearance in this country, not only of the life of Prince Galitzin, but of such books as 'Le Récit d'une Sœur,' and the biographies of Natalia Naryshkin and Madame Svetchin, all intended to show the superiority of the Latin to the Greek Church. This influence, Mr. Lapukin is convinced, put an end to the idea of union.

Incredible as it may seem that any one should suppose such a scheme was ever seriously meditated, it will not be absurd to one who knows anything of the dream of the extreme Slavophil, that effete Western Europe is to be restored by the strong young Slavic blood, or, viewing it from the other side, to one who remembers the general tone of Dean Stanley's 'Eastern Church.' Mr. Lapukin, though with a modesty which commands respect, faithfully believes that the Russian Church in New York is a mission church.

*A Primer of Art.* By John Collier. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1882.

THIS little book seems intended largely as a practical guide to beginners in drawing and painting. It includes a general definition of art, and a brief account of its earliest beginnings. It is hardly, however, a book from which either the special student or the general reader can derive much profit. One or two brief quotations will illustrate this. In the course of some remarks on decoration the author says: "As we hear a great deal about decorative art nowadays, it may be

as well to inquire if there are any great principles of decoration. Is there any rule to which it must conform? There is only one—it must be beautiful; it is subject to no other law. Beauty is that which pleases the eye. If ornament is pleasing, it is good; if not, it is bad. As to what is pleasing, that each person must decide for himself" (p. 11). Does the author really mean to affirm that beauty is that which pleases *any* eye? There are short chapters on The Practice of Painting, Outline Drawing, Light and Shade, Texture, Anatomy, Perspective, Color, etc. In the chapter on Light and Shade (the whole chapter is in twenty-two lines) we read: "The absolute degree of light can seldom be imitated in a drawing; but this is of little consequence, as the eye is chiefly conscious of relative intensities, and these can be perfectly rendered." Now the absolute intensity of shade, in nature, can hardly be approached any nearer than the absolute intensity of light. It is difficult, therefore, to perceive the truth of this statement. There are many other loose and inaccurate statements. In the chapter on Color, thirteen out of seventeen pages are devoted to an account of the wave theory of color sensations, and the physical structure of the eye—a kind of information with which the student of art, as such, has very little concern.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Anderson, E. L. On Horseback, in the School and on the Road. Henry Holt & Co. \$1 50.  
Bailou, M. M. Notable Thoughts about Women: a Literary Mosaic. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 50.  
Barbou, A. Victor Hugo and his Time. Translated by E. E. Frewer. Harper & Bros.  
Bartlett, J. R. Letters of Roger Williams, 1632-1682. Providence: Tibbitts & Shaw.  
Baring-Gould, S. The Vicar of Morwenstow. 3d ed. Thomas Whittaker. 60 cents.  
Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon. 13th ed. Paris 16-18. New York: L. W. Schmidt.  
Complete List of Mineral Waters, Foreign and Domestic. New York: P. Scherer & Co.  
Craig, Mrs. D. M. Plain-Speaking. Harper & Bros.  
Dayton, A. C. Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York. George W. Harlan.  
De Concourt, E. La Faustine: a Life Study. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. \$1 25.  
Elder, W. Conversations on the Principal Subjects of Political Economy. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird & Co.  
Froude, J. A. Thomas Carlyle: A History of the First Forty Years of his Life, 1795-1835. In 2 volumes. Vol. I. Harper & Bros.

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"This work may be regarded as a series of dissertations, a form of writing in which the author shows great skill, and a command of clear and forcible expression. Thus, he exhibits not only the struggle of rationalism with credulity, but the origin and growth of the opinions with which the sceptical spirit had afterward to contend. If this method keeps his main argument in suspense, and compels him sometimes to reiterate the terms of it, and even to remind himself by repetition of the proper aim of his whole work, it is a method which greatly adds to its historic value, and one which enables the writer to manifest his power of historical appreciation, as well as his perfect freedom from any merely destructive spirit. The two closing chapters of the work are especially dissertational, and they treat of a variety of topics of considerable present interest. . . . The ability of the writer is unquestionable. He is gifted with a style of easy, natural eloquence. His manner of dealing with each separate topic which he brings under discussion is clear and masterly."—*London Daily News*.

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